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THE AMERICAN

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* A DISTINGUISHED scientific writer of Philadelphia, in a note to THE AMERICAN, says:

"I observe your announcement of weekly reports of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. The leading scientific society in the New World merits such prominence, and I believe the results will well satisfy the intelligent readers of your paper,—and I hope reward the publishers."

Very truly yours,

HENRY C. McCook.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

FOR six weeks past the Commissioners appointed under the EDMUNDS Bill have been at work in Utah, and our Salt Lake City exchanges show that they have produced no small stir in the Territory. The heads of the Mormon Church everywhere call upon the saints to stand firm, but as yet opposition has been developed on one point only. The provision of the law which vacates all the offices in the Territory, and requires the Governor to fill them with men selected by himself until the elections can be had, has caused a small rebellion. The present incumbents allege that the law of the Territory requires all officials to hold over until their successors are *elected*, and on the strength of this they refuse to surrender their books and their office-rooms. The existence of a thousand such laws does not constitute the slightest excuse for this refusal. When Congress has spoken, territorial legislation is silenced. And any official who indulges in this refusal takes the very serious responsibility of resisting the mandate of the National Government, in a matter in which that government is absolute.

The Commissioners have been effecting a registration of voters in accordance with the new law. The officers they selected are in part monogamous Mormons, and not exclusively Gentiles. This we think eminently wise. It emphasizes the principle on which we always have insisted, that the National Government has no more intention of suppressing Mormonism than of putting down any other sect. It wages war upon polygamy only. Under the iron-clad oath prescribed by the Commissioners, the registration has excluded polygamists quite effectually. This does not give the Territory into the hands of the Gentiles, by any means. A great number of Mormons, estimated by some as high as twenty-five thousand, are polygamists, and as such can neither vote nor hold office under the new law. But a still larger number, probably a majority of the population of the Territory, are not polygamous, and the Mormons are confident that these will carry the day.

It may be said "What is gained by the EDMUNDS Law if the Mormons are still to control?" We answer—Much every way. There are Mormons and Mormons. The aristocratic ring, who have ruled the Church and the Territory, are polygamists. They are the zealous and domineering element of the sect. It is a point of Mormon piety to have more wives than one, and this piety is of the sort which in Utah leads to political promotion. The exclusion of the polygamists from voting and from office, not merely appeals to the younger generation's ambition in favor of monogamy. It throws the control of affairs into the hands of the moderate men of the sect, and excludes from political influence the men who have made Mormonism a danger, as well as a reproach, to the country. It opens vistas of possibility as to the internal history of the sect, which cannot but inspire hope for Utah.

But, of course, the strong hand of the law must be continued. Unless the registration is kept under national control, the Law will be a dead letter.

OUR Free Traders must have been badly disappointed by the record made by the Tariff Commission in the South. The irritation they always show when reference is made to a protected industry, seemed to deepen as they read, day after day, of industries in Chattanooga, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond and Baltimore, which owe their existence or their prosperity to our Protective Tariff, and whose

representatives plead for the continuance or extension of protection. In Baltimore an iron-maker came forward to say what the Tariff had done for his industry, and what it might do by taking the duty off iron ore. In Free Trade opinion, every iron-man is the mortal foe of the steel industry: but Mr. BROOKE told the Commission that, but for the Tariff, steel rails would be selling at ninety dollars a ton in Chicago, instead of forty-five. Mr. BROOKE stated the case mildly. Before we began to make steel rails, the English price was one hundred and forty dollars in gold, laid down at our wharves. And that England can furnish them at the low price they now bring, is due largely to American improvements in the use of the Bessemer cupola, which she has imitated.

In New York the Commission face a united movement to secure the removal of all duties from the raw materials of manufacture. In this movement a respectable minority of American manufacturers unite. They can plead the great authority of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who, in his eagerness to promote manufactures, opposed the imposition of any tax on any material. But that Mr. HAMILTON was wrong is shown by the very case in which he opposed such a duty. He was sure that the spinning and weaving of cotton in America was cramped by the duty on raw cotton coming in from the West Indies. But it is to that duty that we owe our grand cotton-growing industry in the South. Mr. HAMILTON took, and these manufacturers take, too narrow a view of Protection. It is not for the manufacturer only. It is to develop and extend the home production of every great staple which requires this stimulus. To take the duty off wool, for instance, for the sake of the woollen manufacturer, would be as short-sighted a policy as would have been the removal of the duty on raw cotton. Under that duty we are making rapid strides towards the production of wool enough to clothe the whole continent. The farthest West is becoming the new wool region of the world. Colorado will surpass Australia, and considerable areas otherwise useless will be populated with the Angora goat. There may be raw materials which might be transferred to the free list with profit. They are those of which we cannot produce a full supply at home.

MR. J. S. MOORE favored the Commission with a long speech in favor of Free Trade, and with a Tariff which he would like to see enacted. To Mr. MOORE, a Protectionist seems to be a kind of ogre. He was surprised and gratified to find that the Commission heard him courteously. As for his Tariff, we hope it was not laid before our English friends in Sheffield for their approval, before being published in America, as was the case with two previous efforts in this line. All the anti-tariff papers in New York praise Mr. MOORE's proposal without any reserves. It is interesting, therefore, to know that it is based upon Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER's famous report of 1846. It proposes Free Trade without any reserves, drops all hypocrisy about "incidental protection," and lays the duties simply with reference to the easy collection of such duties as will supply the Government with the minimum of revenue required for its expenses. This is interesting,—decidedly so. It shows exactly what the euphemistic phrase "revenue reform" means in the mouths of people who have not courage to call themselves Free Traders. And it is interesting to remember also that even the Democratic Congress of 1846-7 did not venture to apply Mr. Secretary WALKER's principles to the Tariff. The DALLAS or Horizontal Tariff of 1847, bad as it was, was constructed on very different principles.

Some of the papers speak of Mr. MOORE's tariff as the work of "an expert." On some of the minor points of tariff legislation, Mr. MOORE's treasury experience entitles him to speak as an expert, and the Commission may find his suggestions as to avoiding ambiguities and

complexities useful. But on the great problems of Tariff or Free Trade, Mr. MOORE is about as much of an expert as the doorman at the White House is an expert in the problems of statesmanship. His attempts to answer the case for Protection, show that he never mastered that case. We doubt if he or any of his ilk ever read through a Protectionist book—CAREY, PHILLIPS, BYLES or SYME—in the course of their lives. As to Mr. MOORE's experience in Tariff revision, it is confined to the exploit of drafting a bill which took the duty off quinine, but left it on the materials from which quinine is made.

MR. JAY HUBBELL's irrepressible committee of an irresponsible club have used a part of their assessment plunder to publish a campaign textbook for Republican voters. According to Mr. HUBBELL and his literary staff, the Republican party consists of those voters who approve of political assessments, think Civil Service Reform a piece of humbug, and regard Mr. CURTIS as a political *Pecksniff*. At this rate of procedure the party soon will become a small but not a very select body.

Mr. HUBBELL tries his hand on the Tariff. Just at present, our Stalwart friends are fond of posing as the great champions of the Tariff. We do not see that it is in much danger, unless it be from such supporters as Mr. DONALD CAMERON. Mr. HUBBELL goes a trifle beyond the usual line of argument. He maintains that nobody but the aristocratic few, who will have foreign goods, pay any part of the duties. Will Mr. HUBBELL please tell us, as he expressly mentions foreign sugar, how a patriotic American citizen can avoid using Demarara sugar?

THE second trial of the Star Route offenders in this city did not prove so tedious as that in Washington, but the result has been nearly as unsatisfactory as in that case. Mr. BLACK, whom the jury found guilty but recommended to mercy, was as culpable as any of those who were acquitted, but hardly more so than two of them. Yet the jury puts these two beyond the reach of the law, which was not done by the Washington verdict.

The District Attorney at Washington is proceeding with the investigation of the bribery story told by the foreman of the jury. One of the two persons he inculpates has met his charges by a flat denial; the other is not to be found. It is said that the officers of the law are in possession of evidence in this matter, which they reserve from the public for the present.

If the Republican party has any leaders, they are perhaps beginning to consider the prospect that the Democrats will have control of the next House of Representatives. The increase in membership under the new Census and the apportionment is divided pretty equally between the two parties. The Republicans have a slender majority in the present house, and they may have none at all in the next. The half-hearted policy of Ohio Republicans in the face of the revolt of the Germans, has endangered several seats there. Quarrels which involve no principle may cost the party one seat in Wisconsin and at least one in Minnesota. Offensive nominations probably will cause the loss of the Sixth District of Massachusetts, and may do the same in the Camden District of New Jersey. The acceptance of Mr. CHALMERS as the Republican candidate in the Holly Springs District of Mississippi, will limit the Republicans to the control of the Shoestring district in that State. The redistricting of South Carolina reduces the Republican members to one. The quarrel in New York endangers, if it has not lost, the Congressman-at-large, and perhaps several districts. In our own State, the retention of some thoroughly objectionable candidates, after due warning that they cannot command a united support, will probably cause the loss of two or more seats. To compensate all this, there are gains of two members in Maine, and some slender prospects in other States.

This is where "practical politics" have landed the party. In every instance, except South Carolina, it is the want of principle in the managers of the party which has invited disaster.

WE have urged elsewhere the necessity for some kind of organized action on the part of the Independent Republicans of New York. What may be gained by that is shown by the effect produced by the action of the Young Republicans of Brooklyn. There probably are not more

Independents proportionally in Brooklyn than in many other localities. But this club, coöperating with a Democratic club of the same general character, wrenched the city government out of the hands of a powerful "ring." And when the Saratoga Convention made its nominations, the club, without waiting to see whether Mr. FOLGER would accept, repudiated the whole ticket as tainted with fraud, and sent its assurance of sympathy to the Independents of Pennsylvania. Had there been no organization, the individual members would have got no hearing. No single man among them has more weight than Dr. CUYLER of Brooklyn; but the politicians hardly notice his rejection of the Saratoga nominations, while that of the club sets all tongues and pens in motion. Now, what New York needs is not merely a score of such clubs at as many centres, to protest each in their place. That would be like the old Scotch provision, which required for the annulment of a royal decree a protest at every market-cross of the Kingdom. What is needed in the present instance is a State organization, with a platform of principles, which shall help to educate the people as to the differences between public duty and "practical politics."

THE outlook for Republican success in some of the closely contested Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania is much less favorable than it might be. The obviously prudent course for Republican candidates in such districts is to hold themselves resolutely aloof from the differences over the State ticket, and to insist that they, as national candidates, shall be left to make their canvass as against their Democratic opponents, on national grounds entirely. This policy, however, does not suit Mr. CAMERON's exigencies, and he desires to drag every Congressional candidate in his train. The efforts made in this direction will have a most disastrous effect, unless they are met by the good sense and the firmness of the candidates themselves. They have no need to appear as claqueurs and armor-bearers in the CAMERON-BEAVER movement, and they will only run the risk of coming to grief if they choose to do so.

WE are to find out, this year, more decisively than ever before, whether elections in the great States can be bought. It is now proposed by the managers who make Judge FOLGER and General BEAVER their candidates, to buy the election of those gentlemen, in New York and Pennsylvania. It will take a great deal of money, but there is no other way to win. The situation is desperate; neither State can be held to the Stalwart line if the free choice of the people be permitted; the question, therefore, simply is, can it be done with money? The assessments of officials, supplemented by heavy subscriptions from private purses, have made a vast corruption fund. There is no lack of cash, and there will be none. Every boldly made declaration of purpose to carry through the election of these unpopular candidates is founded on the confidence growing out of a full purse, and the belief that thousands of voters have their price.

We have warned the people on this point, more than once. We assure them that they cannot overestimate the seriousness of the danger now existing. Money has always been used in elections, but it has never been so completely depended upon as in the Stalwart canvass at this time, and the sums raised have seldom if ever been so large, even in the fiercest Presidential contests. Let no citizen who values public freedom mistake the character of the present contest.

UPON the side of the Independent Republican ticket in Pennsylvania are now arrayed Mr. LEAR, who was the President of the Harrisburg Convention of May 10th, and Mr. MARSHALL, who was named as its candidate for Congressman-at-large, but who declined to run. Of the frame-work of the Convention, therefore, what remains in existence is merely the "slate" which Senator CAMERON made up for it. This was the substance of its being, and all else has broken off. Mr. LEAR's letter, to the expected publication of which we alluded last week, has since appeared, and it makes explicit avowal of his dissociation with Mr. CAMERON's political machine. He says that the violations of the principles contained in the Harrisburg platform, by Mr. CAMERON's candidates have been such as absolve Republican voters from every obligation to support the latter, and to "demand their emphatic rebuke for such an attempt to secure their suffrages by a fraud." A victory, he declares, under such circumstances, will be more demoralizing to the party than

defeat. "A party of principles, high aims, and noble purposes, cannot afford to win by the arts which make the occupation of a jockey disreputable."

This is vigorous English, but some further remarks in the letter deserve, we think, to be quoted at greater length. Mr. LEAR says:

It cannot be disguised, and is apparent to every man of ordinary observation, that the issue in this campaign which has been tendered and accepted, and which is now on trial, is whether the political practices and methods of Senator CAMERON shall be endorsed and ratified by the people of Pennsylvania. That endorsement is to be secured by him and his managers without regard to cost in money and principles, and by such means as can never be repeated. The election or defeat of the candidates is a mere incident. His strength is to be tried in their names. The question could not be made plainer if he were the candidate; and if the Republicans of this State desire to ratify his acts of the past, and confirm him in his political despotism in the future, they may bow their necks like the patient ox to the yoke, and continue to bear the burdens of his imperious sway. But unless the race of men who formed the Republican party has become extinct, his defeat will be heavy, decisive and terrible.

The events of the campaign are too numerous to recite, but every act tends to prove the one central purpose, the endorsement of CAMERON. The candidates might be elected if the contest were made for them alone, but it must be done in a manner to make it his triumph, or he will wreck the ticket and party. No plans but his can be entertained, and every movement must be stamped with the impress of his method. But it will not be a wreck of the party except by his success. The party can bear anything better than that; and all the omens indicate as the result, the defeat of the ticket, the wreck of CAMERON and the salvation of the party.

IN Philadelphia, the Democrats have nominated their County ticket, (consisting of a Sheriff, Judge, Register and Treasurer), and their candidates for the Legislature. Their selections were looked to with much interest, in order to see how much opportunity they presented the Independent voters, under the guidance of the Committee of One Hundred, or otherwise, to improve upon the nominations made by the Republicans. The latter made a County ticket not altogether intolerable, and yet not strong. Their choice for judge, the present Judge BRIGGS, is antagonized by many members of the bar, and is not satisfactory to the Committee of One Hundred, while the Candidate for register, KINSEY, has been emphatically condemned by a meeting of citizens in his own ward as having been a stumbling-block to the work of municipal reform. The sheriff candidate, KEIM, occupies a sort of negative position—there appears no reason, from the Reform standpoint, to help him, and no very strong one to oppose him, except in the contingency of a much better man being in the field against him. The Democrats, however, chose to put up a "straight" party nominee, Mr. GRIM, a fair enough man in his way, and entitled to credit for his Almshouse investigation, but about on the same ground as that occupied by Mr. KEIM. Neither will be endorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, but Mr. GRIM has been urged to withdraw to make room for an Independent candidate whom the Committee would endorse. This, however, he declines to do, and it appears probable that none of the County candidates on either side will be formally approved by the Committee, except the Democratic nominee—Mr. ARNOLD—against Judge BRIGGS. Mr. ARNOLD appears to be a suitable man, deserving this support. A great deal of work falls to the duty of the Committee in sifting, trying, and selecting members of the Legislature. This is a matter of the greatest importance to Philadelphia and the State, and may well occupy the whole attention of the Committee, exclusive of that which its members individually give to the State contest.

"THE PRESS," of Philadelphia, after bravely printing, for months, facts and arguments whose logic necessarily led its readers upward and forward to the point of declining to support Senator CAMERON's "slate," and of refusing to be in any way a party to the continuance of his political power, gave notice somewhat formally, a week ago, that it had decided, after all, to encourage voters to follow General BEAVER. In the same article, however, and in others printed since, it insists upon the necessity of "unloading" Senator CAMERON, and suggests that the people take the precaution of electing to the State Senate safe and true men, who, in the choice of a United States Senator, two years hence, will act with independence and courage. This latter advice is, of course, sound, and deserves to be followed—as doubtless it will be—but that in relation to the support of General BEAVER disappoints many friends of *The Press*, who perceive that it fails in the application of its own strong arguments. However, we make no com-

plaint; its attitude on the general question of Bossism is correct, and the logical powers of its readers will lead them, we think, to accept its premises and reasoning, but reject its unsound conclusion.

THE State Republican Committee of New York have chosen Mr. JOHN F. SMYTH chairman to direct their campaign. The similar body in Arkansas have conferred this honor upon ex-Senator DORSEY. We do not think ourselves very well off in Pennsylvania as regards the organization of the regulars, but we are glad that with us it is no worse than Mr. COOPER. Our "TOM" is a bit of a braggart. His veracity is not of the highest order. He is as bad at political arithmetic as Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio, but he is a masterly hand at a bullying assessment circular. He stretches a point in his announcements of the big men who are coming to stump the State for the BEAVER ticket. But when we look at Mr. Chairman SMYTH and Mr. Chairman DORSEY, we are proud that our "TOM" has done nothing to entitle him to a place in the penitentiary. But, then, he is a chairman of the old school. Are we to have Mr. KEMBLE or Mr. MOUAT next year?

Mr. SMYTH, then, is the man whom the Stalwarts of New York delight to honor. When they put people forward for votes, they take some care to consult popular tastes. They prefer a Mr. FOLGER, and nominate a Mr. PLATT CARPENTER only because they needs must. In these little selections they are embarrassed by popular preferences. But when they choose the man who is to marshal their forces for the fight, they naturally select a man they like. He is the MORDECAI whom the party delighteth to honor. Mr. SMYTH's record is one of political treachery and official malfeasance, since he first came before the public until this hour. Senator POMEROY made the mistake of interposing himself once between this man and the punishment he earned. He rewarded Mr. POMEROY by helping to shelve him politically, on the plea that that defence of the Commissioner of Insurance had been a political suicide! This is what the man thinks of himself. Is it not something worse than political suicide for Mr. FOLGER to accept such a pilot of his political destinies?

THE Anti-Monopolists, after studying both the New York Conventions by means of special committees and corresponding with the candidates, have come to the conclusion that the Democratic ticket suits them better than that headed by Mr. FOLGER. The strength of this third party is altogether an unknown quantity, but every little helps to diminish Mr. FOLGER's scanty chances. Their decision not to support him is very natural. They know that Mr. JAY GOULD helped to defeat Mr. CORNELL in revenge for the veto of his pet bill; and no amount of professions in platforms and letters of acceptance can make up for this ugly fact.

DELAWARE held on Tuesday what is known as her "little election," i. e. an election to choose the officers who will hold the general election next month. Some interest always attaches to this, of course, because it seems to indicate the height of the mercury in the political barometer, and the voting on Tuesday goes to show that the State is very narrowly divided. A Democratic majority is shown, but it is very small, and there have been notable gains in the two lower counties since the corresponding election of 1880. The contest will now be waged, up to the 7th of November, with great energy, and the probable outcome must be regarded as uncertain until the ballots are counted. The Legislature to be chosen will have the duty of electing a United States Senator, Mr. SAULSBURY's term expiring in March next, and this adds to the earnestness of the struggle. Mr. SAULSBURY desires to succeed himself, and if his party have a majority in the Legislature will doubtless do so, but the choice of the Republicans, should they win, is not designated. The bane and shame of Delaware politics, in a close contest, is the purchase of votes, some details of which, furnished by a native Delawarean, we gave in a former number of *THE AMERICAN* (No. 69, Dec. 3, 1881).

CONGRESSMAN DEZENDORF, of the Second Virginia District, is making a "straight-out" Republican fight for reelection, and so far as we can see deserves to succeed, especially as the power against him is that of MAHONE. Mr. DEZENDORF has made a capable member, and would doubtless have been returned to the House of Representatives by the will of his constituents, except for MAHONE's arbitrary interference.

DEZENDORF had not yielded to him, but, on the contrary, had withheld him, and a man capable of such insubordination must be crushed. We hardly need repeat, here, our oft-expressed views concerning the career of MAHONE, and his record of repudiation, but it may be added that from the stand-point of the strictest partisanship, it is hard to see how any Republican finds his proceedings tolerable. Any sort of common decency would have required that when the second Senator was chosen by the coalition, last winter, he should have been a Republican, and not another Readjuster. MAHONE, however, rode over the Republicans rough-shod, disregarded their claims to consideration, and put his lieutenant, RIDDLEBERGER, into the seat. Acquiescence in this, so far as the party strength and prestige are concerned, was simple Republican treason. Protests from the Stalwart side, however, were not heard; MAHONE is too great a "Boss" for that.

GEORGIA voted on Wednesday for State officers and Congressmen. As was expected, the Democrats made a very clean sweep, electing Mr. STEPHENS Governor by fifty thousand majority, and securing the whole Congressional delegation. The Independent movement in Georgia is the most respectable and the most intelligent that is to be found in any Southern State. We hope its leaders will have the stamina to persist. They have a good cause, and a defeat or two need not frighten them.

WHILE the National Treasury is full to overflowing, and there is both American precedent and foreign example for the distribution of the surplus among the States, every State in the Union is feeling the burden of direct taxation for State expenses. As Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH remarks, direct taxation is the most demoralizing of any. It offers the most inducement to false returns, to false oaths, to cheating the Government and bribing officials. In Vermont they have been trying to secure a fair assessment of the people's property. Whoever will not make a full sworn statement of his possessions, has them assessed by the State's officers and taxed doubly on that basis. Every return from an assessor is under oath, and every wilful misrepresentation is punished as perjury. In a sober rural community like Vermont the law takes effect. It has raised the assessed value of property some twenty-five per cent. But in a community less conscientious, or one which included great cities, the law would be a dead letter. Even in Vermont we have no doubt it is evaded in multitudes of cases, and thus becomes all the more demoralizing for the severity of the oaths and the penalties it prescribes.

AN excellent movement is on foot to put down betting on the race-courses in the neighborhood of New York. The laws against the practice are explicit enough, but hitherto they have been a dead letter. The practice of book-making and pooling has been carried on openly on the grounds; and blacklegs of every sort resort to these places, not from any interest in horseflesh, but to get other people's money without an equivalent. At both the Jerome Park and the Monmouth Park Races, the law is to be put in force for the future. Already some arrests have been made at the former. We hope this will amount to something more than do the spasmodic raids of the police on the gambling hells.

THE National Liberal League is an ambitious organization. It does not know whether or not to announce itself as the party of the future, for which America is waiting. It believes that it is about to give the world a new religion,—perhaps the one whose advent CAVOUR predicted. It talks of setting up a great secularist university. And now, at last, it must give us a new chronology, with an "Era of Man" (A. M.) beginning sixteen hundred years before the Christian era. Exactly why that date is taken, we fail to see. It is true that the Parian Chronicle begins 1589 B. C., and that Athens probably was founded about that time. But why ignore the eleven years of difference? And why begin with the brief chronology of Greece, when that of Egypt goes back to 5004 B. C. We have literary monuments of Egypt which far antedate the era selected. Are Liberal historians to say that these were written before the "Era of Man"?

Our Liberal friends are shrewd enough to see that the date "in the year of our Lord," at the end of the United States Constitution, means something.

JUDGE LAWSON has released Mr. GRAY from custody for reasons given. As the Dublin newsmongers are decidedly loyal to the British connection, we may presume that the despatch does not misrepresent him. If so, he has made what was bad a good deal worse. He releases Mr. GRAY because the tone of his paper and the general situation of affairs in Ireland has improved since his imprisonment was ordered! Mr. GRAY, be it remembered, has made no submission and has offered no apology for his alleged contempt of court. But his editorials have grown less fierce, and there is less writing of threatening letters and houghing of cattle than there was; so let him go. This—absurd as it sounds—was the theory of the coercion act, which expired this week. Mr. FORSTER thought he could quiet Ireland by locking up all the DWYER GRAYS. After giving the plan a very fair trial, Mr. GLADSTONE gave it up as a failure. He decided to prefer stringent rules to help to detect crime, and summary methods for its punishment. Judge LAWSON thinks Mr. GLADSTONE wrong, and tries a little coercion on his own account.

THE latest news from Corea shows that the usurper of the royal authority and murderer of the royal family is still in power, and that rather than provoke a quarrel with Japan he has made ample apologies and compensation to the Mikado's Government. We are sorry, for the sake of Corea, that Japan has accepted these. Corea is too deeply involved by the recent treaties, to escape some kind of foreign intervention from the Powers which negotiated them. At the hands of the Japanese she would have received a much milder and juster treatment than England or France is likely to give her. Japanese success in the negotiation is England's opportunity for war.

(See News Summary, page 413.)

LOCAL INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS.

A MONG the interesting developments in the journalism of the country is the appearance of independent newspapers in the smaller cities, and even in country towns and villages. This is a gratifying sign of the enlarged intelligence of the people, as well as of a growth in liberality. The "county paper" of the old-fashioned regulation type was a narrow-minded, hard-shell partisan, which represented everything upon its own side in the most favorable manner, and habitually and systematically misrepresented and falsified, or ignored, everything on the other. In the process of time, this type has been modified, but it has, also, been obliged to make room for a class of newspapers of local and rural circulation similar to those which, in the cities, have risen to commanding positions. As everybody knows, a thorough-paced party "organ" can no longer be sustained by public patronage in the large cities. People demand a newspaper which has a repute for truth-telling, and which is known to defend the interests of the public against the encroachments of partisanship. So, also, outside of the cities, there is a similar and growing demand. To meet it newspapers are now issued, in scores of towns, which refuse to identify themselves with either party, and which presently begin to command respect by their reputation for honesty in reporting facts and their fairness in commenting upon them. This, as we have already said, marks a growth in the people's intelligent discrimination, and it leads to the hope that in the future we may have in the local and rural fields a press of at least as high an average in integrity and sincerity as is the possession in the reading public in the centres of population.

We have remarked in previous issues of THE AMERICAN upon the appearance of this class of independent local newspapers in Pennsylvania. In the sixty-five counties of the State, exclusive of Philadelphia and Allegheny, there is, we should say, more than an average of one to each county. A few of them are issued daily, these in most cases being journals committed to the general support of the principles of one or the other of the two parties, but refusing to give a slavish support to candidates who are unfit or unworthy. But among the weekly issues, there are many that announce and maintain a fairly consistent independence, as between both parties, sometimes inclining towards one, but usually refusing to commit themselves to either. For such journals, if they have capable management, a public support soon gathers, and they have the opportunity of serving, in their several communities, that same sort of useful—almost beneficent—purpose that falls to the hand of the sober, earnest, manly citizen who raises his voice

amongst his neighbors in defence of the good against the bad, and who helps make plain to them the line that divides one from the other. Where the editor of the local independent newspaper is himself fit for his station, sincere in his desire to serve the common cause, possessed of fair intelligence and reasonable tact, it must be an extraordinary field in which he cannot succeed.

Regarding the present political contest in Pennsylvania as one of special significance, and involving public questions of the greatest importance, it is among its satisfactory particulars that there is a decided manifestation of interest in the success of the Independent Republican movement, among the newspapers of the class we have been considering. Almost without exception, they are friendly to it, and in a majority of cases they give it open support. The old party papers, except in particular instances, prove themselves unquestioning servitors of the "machine," and it is left in many localities, outside of the cities, for the younger growth of non-partisan journals to state the facts of the campaign. This is a work strictly consistent with their duty, and quite in the line of their purpose. It will be found, as the public conviction deepens and widens concerning the vital questions which the Independent Republicans have raised, that the newspapers which have grasped the situation with good sense, and treated it fairly, will have added to their strength for the future.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

MR. SECRETARY FOLGER'S letter accepting the regular Republican nomination for the Governorship of New York, is a unique performance in that line. Ordinarily, honest men are offered nominations which have been secured honestly; and nominations secured otherwise have been offered to men who did not care how they got them. The former had nothing to say as to the mode of their selection; the latter said nothing. But of late years, we have had a new departure in politics. The politicians, having made the discovery that something is wrong and must be mended, have begun to think that the question is one merely of putting up good men for the offices. So they look about for some highly respectable citizen, who can be tempted to take a nomination at the hands of men with whom he would not associate, and they force his candidacy by all the tricks and manipulations with which the machine is familiar. They think to show how excellent are their methods by pointing to the result in having such men put forward for the people's votes. Thus they hope to tide over the era of criticism and revolt against machine methods.

Mr. FOLGER was nominated by fraud and by corruption. He was nominated by false personation of members in the State Committee, and by the purchase of delegations in the State Convention. Behind both of these gross offences stands the wholesale use of governmental influence from Washington. Had the State Committee not been packed by fraud, the element opposed to him would have organized the Convention. Had the delegations voted as they were pledged to vote in the primaries, he never could have been nominated. Under such circumstances, the action of the Convention appears tainted. Republicans of long standing, and not of the Independent sort either, declare that the action of that Convention does not bind the party. STEWART L. WOODFORD, THURLOW WEED and JAMES H. WOODIN, are not politicians of the fastidious type. But they agree that the only thing to be done is to hold a new Convention. Mr. HEPBURN, the Convention's nominee for Congressman-at-Large, tosses its nomination back in its face. Republican papers like *The Times* of New York city, *Harper's Weekly*, *The Albany Journal*, *The Utica Observer* and *The Buffalo Express*, refuse to advocate the election of the ticket and express their conviction that the Democrats will carry the State. The Young Republicans of Brooklyn who, by their alliance with the Young Democrats, carried that city for Mayor Low, declare that they owe no allegiance to a ticket thus nominated. And from nearly every quarter of the State come demands to

wipe the slate

Clean for the cyphering of some nobler fate

than FOLGER and CARPENTER.

In these circumstances, it is not unnatural for Mr. FOLGER to pause before accepting, and to give his reasons for paying no attention to these demands. His reasons are two: (1) There is no evidence of any fraud

in either the choice in the primary elections, or the public proceedings of the Convention. Nobody said there was. The men who carried out the conspiracy to deprive Mr. CORNELL of the renomination, were not likely to put their ill deeds forward in the public proceedings of the Convention. But when Mr. PLATT CARPENTER comes up to Saratoga pledged to vote for Mr. CORNELL, and appears second on the ticket after voting for Mr. FOLGER, the rascality comes to the surface sufficiently for even the most innocent to see it. (2) Mr. FOLGER thinks there is not time to call a new Convention and make a new ticket. It was his friends who fixed the day for the nominations so near to that of the election as to make this an embarrassment. Had they in mind the possibility of such a demand as this, when they "got their work in"? But the plea hardly will avail them. New York is a State lined with telegraphs, as the time needed for an official report of its vote shows. A new Convention could be held within a fortnight, and the result presented to all but a very small minority of the voters before sundown. How long did it take for the Republicans of the State to learn that the Administration and Mr. JAY GOULD had succeeded in preventing Mr. CORNELL's renomination? Forty years ago nominations had to be made a year ahead, so that the whole country might hear of them. There is no need of such delay now.

It remains for the Independent Republicans of New York to convince Mr. FOLGER of his mistake. Let them do as the Independents of Pennsylvania have done. Let them call a convention at once, nominate a ticket of their own, and stand up to be counted in November. It is true there is not the necessity, in one sense, for this action that there is in our State. It is not needed to secure Mr. FOLGER's defeat. That is predestined, whatever may happen. But the weakness of the Independent movement in New York lies precisely here, that they never have drawn the line sharply between themselves and the Stalwarts, and never have convinced the Machine that in any contingency they will revolt. If they were to take the organization of the party into their own hands, and press their just claims to represent New York Republicanism, the result would be that their preferences would be respected. Until they do so, they always will be in the jelly-fish condition, which suits the Stalwarts.

What is needed now in New York is a strongly vertebrate and articulate organization of the Independent element, with a mind and a voice which find a united expression. It is well enough for individuals and newspapers to protest each in their places; but the united, uplifted "Amen!" of the thousands and tens of thousands is a political force which must not be left to the enemies of reform. Besides, they owe this step to the party itself. If they defeat Mr. FOLGER by staying at home, or by voting for Mr. CLEVELAND, it will appear as though New York belonged to the Democrats. If Mr. CLEVELAND's plurality be less than the combined Republican vote for Mr. FOLGER and an Independent candidate, no such impression will be produced. Their failure or refusal to nominate will be a blow to the party everywhere.

That Mr. CORNELL would accept the leadership of a forlorn hope we do not believe. Perhaps Mr. WADSWORTH would do so. Perhaps, as was suggested at the Brooklyn meeting, Mayor Low would do so. Mr. HEPBURN would be an excellent candidate. In any event, it would be easy to make up a ticket without PLATT CARPENTER on it, and with honest men who will not need a column of small type to apologize for accepting the nominations. And the voters for such a ticket would become in New York, as in Pennsylvania, an organized and belligerent force which would have to be taken into account when nominations are made hereafter.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE Colony of Queensland, Australia, consists of a vast territory which formed the northern portion of the original Colony of New South Wales. It started in 1858 under the auspices of a Governor exceedingly anxious to push his name into notice, and who managed to keep himself and his colony well before the public. A very costly system of free and assisted immigration was set in motion, and this, together with a free grant of land, induced many thousands to flock to the colony. For a while all went "merry as a marriage bell," but in 1866-7 there was a collapse, and thousands left the colony. Since then it has had varying fortunes, for the accounts of amazing prosperity, designed to keep it in high favor in the London money market, must be accepted with considerable salt. The debt per head is enormous,

and the voluntary immigration next to none. Under these circumstances, the colony has become so alarmed at the prospect of an exodus that a bill has reached its second reading in the Assembly, and probably passed by this time, providing a penalty of \$100, or six months' imprisonment, for any free or assisted immigrant leaving the colony without permission within twelve months of arrival.

INASMUCH as a London paper says that Lord HOUGHTON has gone on a tour of visits to Scotland, he has presumably quite recovered from his very serious illness in Greece. There is no other Englishman living who has for so long a period moved among such interesting persons as has Lord HOUGHTON. He very early developed a lion-hunting tendency. The story which led to his being called "the cool of the evening" has been so cruelly mutilated that we tell it in brief once more: One very hot night, in the height of "the Season," a fellow-guest of Lord HOUGHTON (then young MONCKTON MILNES) bade his host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY SMITH, good night, on the plea that he had an engagement to go to Lady BLESSINGTON'S. Young MILNES's eagerness to make acquaintance with the famous Countess overcame for the nonce his good breeding, and he asked the gentleman if he could not take him with him. The latter, embarrassed, murmured something about "give him great pleasure, but really his acquaintance with Lady B. was so slight," etc., etc., when SYDNEY came to his aid by saying: "Well, now, I am sure on such a night our young friend cannot fail to be welcome in the character of 'the cool of the evening.'" Since then Lord H. has had his fill of celebrities, and if he has kept anything of a diary it should be exceedingly interesting. Not only has he lived "in the swim" for seven months every year in London, but his country home has, year after year, for some thirty years past, seen each autumn a succession of notabilities. Very late hours are kept at Tryston Hall, and men do not mind talking into the "wee sma'" when they know that breakfast goes on until twelve o'clock. Lord HOUGHTON's father was an affluent country gentleman, an old ally of Lord PALMERSTON, who gratified a former friendship in making his son a peer. Lord HOUGHTON's son is likely to inherit, in addition to his patrimony, a large fortune from his childless and very eccentric uncle, Lord CREWE.

THIS does not seem to be a year in which the people of Tennessee should be debating whether or not to repudiate ten per cent. more of their debt. The crops appear to have been, without exception, much above the average. The Commissioner of Agriculture, reporting upon their condition for the month of September, places it as follows: Corn 172 (three-fourths over an ordinary crop), cotton 104, sorghum 158, turnips 105, tobacco 117, millet 114, late Irish potatoes 131, sweet potatoes 127, apples 134, peaches 106, grapes 99, melons 113, garden products 137, buckwheat 108, peanuts 100, stock peas 125. This report will be available to the Rugby colonists as a campaign document for circulation in England.

AT THE SHORE IN AUTUMN.

THE long-looked for holiday has come at last. The book is closed upon the desk. The pen has dropped from your weary fingers. The office door is locked, and your declaration of independence is defiantly placarded in the laconic announcement, "Out of town." After a not too brief journey by rail, boat, and coach, you have settled yourself at that obscure town on the shore, which you have christened "Dulce-super-mare."

For a little while, how blissful is your rest. What happiness to know that nothing but that hunger, which you do not feel, dictates the hour at which you shall breakfast, dine, or sup, and that, when sleepy, no work undone need bar your way to bed. Then, too, the halcyon days you spend upon the cliff that towers high above the town and juts out into the sea, the broad Atlantic spread out before you, its waves softly rolling up the pebbles and beating with a rhythmical murmur against the rocks, the distant sails looming up from the horizon, gleaming white in the sunlight, and fading away in the distance, the gulls floating far above you, with snowy wings outspread, and a book closed in your hands or held upside down, while the minutes and the hours glide swiftly by, until the approach of night rouses you from your idle reverie. As you turn your face supperwards, the sun is setting; the bay behind the town is a broad sheet of gold, the sky over-head is still deep blue, and the sands, that stretch for miles away to the southward of the cliff, are bright in gray and silver. Then the gold and silver and blue give way to vivid crimson and orange, and soon sombre purple succeeds, and, as you step into the doorway, the first stars are faintly shining.

On other days, you wander through the old town, whose glory is of the past. You look with curious interest at the houses with wide fronts and overhanging roofs, which, in colonial days, were the mansions of provincial magnates. A century and a half ago, fair faces looked forth from those windows, now obscured by dust and cobwebs, and gallants, brave in silk and purple, stepped out of those doors, now creaking on rusty hinges, mounted their horses and rode away into the vanished past. Or, perhaps, you linger on the deserted wharves, where once trade was busy, and where stately ships unloaded cargoes from India or China.

But, after a few days, you tire of rest. You rise with the dawn, and, after an exhilarating buffet with the waves, and a hearty breakfast, to which you bring the appetite of a ploughman, you saunter, gun on shoulder, over the downs, intent on the slaughter of curlew, plover, or willet. What matters it that you see few birds, or none? You have a keen delight in the springing turf, the bracing autumn air, and the ever-changing and never-tiring views of sea and sky around you. You have dwelt so long within brick walls, that nothing now so much impresses you as the combination of sea and sky, the broad and apparently boundless expanse of water, and that vast arch of blue you have so rarely seen unobstructed by roofs or chimneys. You come from your tramp, physically tired, but mentally refreshed, and, after a plain but well-cooked dinner, good digestion waits upon appetite, and then the quiet rubber of whist, the soothing pipe, an early bed, and such sleep as is not given to dwellers in cities.

Next come days of rain and storm. At first you rather like it. Armed *cap-a-pie* with mackintosh and shooting boots, you face the storm, but having in successive days soaked all your clothes, you abandon the unequal contest, and, in the intervals of speculation as to the possibility of an eventual clearing, you find yourself reading with absorbing interest the newspapers of year before last, Miss Braddon's novels, or Mr. Tupper's poems. At last, the change comes. The wind dies away to a calm, with equal steadiness the thermometer rises and the barometer falls, the clouds sink lower, and the gale breaks. The waves dash furiously at the base of the cliff, and the spray is thrown over the top, on which with difficulty you keep your footing. All night the storm rages, and, at times, the house seems to rock, and threatens to run before the wind. When the gale lulls for a moment, as it sometimes does, you fancy that you hear the signal guns of a wrecked ship and cries of distress. At break of day, the wind goes down, the rising sun dispels the clouds, and the scene spread before you is one of dazzling brightness.

And so the days go by, like your life, not all in sunshine nor all in shadow, and soon, too soon, bronzed, hardy, and invigorated for your winter's work, you leave the shore behind you, and are once more at home.

THE COPPER-MINING INDUSTRY OF MICHIGAN.

ABOUT two hundred years ago, Marquette and other eminent Frenchmen wrote glowing accounts of the immense deposits of copper in the Lake Superior region, and other travellers and explorers, judging from the large amount of "copper float" on the shores of the lake, together with the pieces of the metal found in the hands of the Indians, were led to believe that this section of the state contained great mineral wealth, but no efforts were made in the way of mining until nearly a hundred years later, when an Englishman named Alexander Henry commenced operations on the Ontonagon River near the south shore of the lake. This undertaking was from necessity, however, on a limited scale, and, insuperable difficulties presenting themselves, the works were soon afterwards abandoned, so that it was not until just before the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California—1845—that any systematic efforts were made towards investigating the mineral resources of the country. And again, this discovery in California, attracting, as it naturally would, the most persevering of those sturdy pioneers, seriously interfered with the development of an industry which, by reason of its vast proportions and possible future, has astonished the civilized world.

A brief synopsis, then, of its early and recent history, its practical advantages, not only to the State, but to the country in general, and a comparative exhibit of the production of this and other countries of this important industrial factor, will certainly be conducive to harmony in regard to the polity of a government which fosters an enterprise, local in character, but far-reaching in its results.

The evidences of mining having been carried on at an early period—probably long before the landing of Columbus on these shores,—by a people whose origin and history are at present shrouded in mystery, are to be found on every hand, while the unfinished condition in which the work was left inclines one to the opinion that their departure was sudden, unexpected, and not of their own volition. Taking this view of the matter, it has been suggested, and not without reasonable probability, that the so-called "ancient miner," living in tranquility on the shores of this great inland sea, fashioning, in his primitive manner, those rude and grotesque emblems now found occasionally in the mounds of Wisconsin and farther south, may have been surprised by the arrival of a warlike and aggressive horde of adventurers, who, after confiscating his possessions, drove him from his home. The fact that the Indians themselves never engaged in mining, and were at the same time almost wholly unacquainted with the methods of manipulating copper, indicates that they simply despoiled the newly found peoples of their homes, and that they in turn sought freedom by moving in a southerly direction, halting from time to time, and leaving landmarks in the shape of ingeniously constructed mounds, which excite the wonder and curiosity of the scientist. To trace the records of this people to the Mississippi, their commerce with the outside world by means of water communication,

their migration to the valley of the Gila, in what is now Arizona, and, finally, their disappearance from that quarter and supposed reappearance in Mexico long before the invasion of Cortes, is a task which has been undertaken by others, but is foreign to the purpose of this sketch.

Coming now to the more recent history, it presents for our consideration a record of well-known facts, which, without referring to the discouraging failures and harassing defeats incident to the settlement of a strictly mining region, forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the State, while the present condition of the business is cause for congratulation on the part of every citizen of the Republic. That the obstacles have been overcome, and the work is an accomplished success, is evidently largely due to the energy and skill of the early explorers and their successors, but in distributing the honors much credit is due to the general government, for, without its co-operation in providing suitable means for transportation, these fertile stores of wealth must have remained unbroken and hid away for years from the march of industry.

Previous to 1855, all the machinery used in the mines, as well as the products, were transferred by land at the falls of the Sault Ste. Marie, a tedious and expensive process, but during that year a canal was built, and by means of two large locks sailing vessels and steamers were permitted to pass, enabling the mine proprietors to send their ores to Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo for reduction, thus giving the population of the district, for the first time, direct communication with the outside world, and securing to them at least some of the luxuries of civilization. In addition to this original outlay, the government has, at an expense of nearly \$3,000,000, completed another and much larger lock, having sufficient capacity to permit the passage of any craft now found on the entire chain of lakes, and the facilities for transportation, either by water or rail, are as ample as the most enthusiastic admirers of the Upper Peninsula could wish.

Thirty-five years ago, the country was but sparsely settled, the white population consisting almost exclusively of fur-traders and missionaries, and a brief summary of its progress would be about as follows: It now contains a large industrious and enterprising population; a system of navigation has been completed, benefiting alike American and Canadian vessels; railroads have been constructed, giving direct communication south to Chicago and east to Detroit; mines producing vast quantities of a superior quality of iron ore have been opened and are now in active operation; extensive quarries of a specially valuable building-stone are operated at Marquette; a number of flourishing towns have already sprung into existence, having every indication of permanence, of which the principal ones are Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming, Houghton, Hancock, Calumet and Red Jacket; and, finally, during the past quarter of a century, the continued increasing demand for copper, together with the favorable influence of Tariff regulation, have so prompted exploration and investment, that copper mining as a business is now placed on a sure foundation, while with a supply which is practically unlimited, the production may be increased or diminished as the circumstances seem to demand.

There are some points of special importance which one cannot overlook in this connection, and to the reader who has not visited these mines the statements which follow may seem not only incredible, but fanciful in the extreme. The first, then, of a long list of extraordinary circumstances, is that the copper mines of Michigan, occupying but a very limited area, produce annually nearly as much copper as all the mines of Continental Europe and Great Britain combined. The area of the entire mining region is confined to three counties and one small island—Isle Royal,—the extent of the latter being about fifty miles long and five miles broad, while the mining region proper on the main land is a single mountainous range or slight elevation, about one hundred and fifty miles long, and from four to seven miles broad, and with very few exceptions copper has not been found outside of these limits. The rock taken from these mines is unusually rich, yielding from two to five per cent. on reduction, but the distinguishing feature of this region, and that which brought experts from foreign countries to examine, during and since the Centennial year, is the "mass" copper as it is called, solid lumps of almost pure copper weighing from one to four hundred tons, found sometimes partially and other times wholly surrounded by solid rock. Some of the smaller of these pieces appear to have been dislodged from their permanent resting places, and indications in the shape of tools and implements point to the "ancient miner;" but he with his imperfect appliances found himself unable to overcome such obstacles, and, possibly disheartened and disgusted, he retraced his steps and turned his attention in another direction. Modern ingenuity has been exhausted to discover economical and practical means for dividing these masses, in order to prepare them for hoisting, transportation, and afterwards the smelting furnace, but electricity has failed, and everything else which has promised favorable results has failed, except the hammer and chisel, and although "mass" copper is a rich "find," it is in the end no more profitable than ordinary ore, while special furnaces have to be built for the purpose of receiving it.

By reference to the report of the Commissioner of Mineral Statistics—1877-78 and previous years,—it is learned that mining companies to

the number of more than sixty had been organized up to that time, and also that all of these organizations had done more or less work, but Census Bulletin No. 264—1881—which gives a synopsis of the production of copper east of the 100th meridian, reports but nineteen companies now in active operation, thus showing a disappearance of more than two-thirds of the original number. The causes leading to this condition are as a matter of course various; some have been abandoned as unprofitable, while others have gone into liquidation and their properties have passed into the hands of their more successful competitors, but it is not by any means improbable that some have been organized for the purpose of floating the stock on the market, the originators of the scheme never having entertained any serious intentions of doing much actual work. This, however, should not be construed to indicate the number of mines in operation, as one company may have several mines under its control, or it may own several and have them all in operation, and though the number of companies has been largely decreased, yet the probabilities are that all of the mines which afford reasonable returns are being worked at the present time.

From the Census report we note the following interesting statistics: The number of men actively engaged in these four counties, including miners and laborers, is but 5,004; the amount of the working capital is stated to be \$1,022,000, and the total capital, including the value of the real estate together with that of the plant, is \$30,413,551. The product of ingot copper for the census year 1881 was 45,830,262 pounds, the value of which was \$7,979,232 delivered in the city of New York, or about seventeen cents per pound. For the corresponding year the value of the material and supplies used, added to the wages paid, amounted to the sum of \$3,676,449, and from these figures we readily calculate that the net profit on the business of the year amounted to the snug sum of \$4,302,783, or about four times the amount of the working capital. It is scarcely fair, however, to count the profits on the working capital alone, but even when the total reported capital is considered, we see here a business which pays about fourteen per cent. on the investment, and to the fortunate stockholders this must be a very satisfactory showing indeed. The result is that the stocks of the companies showing reasonably fair profits have always sold high, and, with a constantly increasing demand, they are found to be frequently changing hands at a very considerable premium. It should not be inferred from the above statement that the control and management change frequently, but on the contrary they remain permanent, because the larger stockholders cannot afford to let these investments pass out of their possession so long as the profits are so large and certain. By way of illustration of this point, though it is a rare exception, we may refer to the stock of the "Calumet and Hecla," which cost originally, in the way of assessments, about \$12 per share, the par value being \$25; but this stock to-day is readily salable at \$250, or ten times its par value. This is one of the few exceptionally fortunate mining companies, and the results it has attained have been the most astonishing in the history of copper mining. The dividends have already run into millions, and there is still "in sight" in these mines such an amount of profitable ore that, while the demand continues, the dividends of the future will be regulated largely by the amount of work which is carried through from year to year.

It is some satisfaction to be able to add that these mines have all been developed by American capitalists and by American money, and the stocks are now chiefly held by those who give the matter their particular attention, and thus we find everything, to the most minute detail, conducted in a systematic and thoroughly business-like manner, and to this thoroughness is largely attributable the success of the business, which has now become one of the most important of the country.

There is still another feature in connection with the Lake Superior region which here deserves mention, and that is the reputation which it is rapidly acquiring as a favorite summer resort, and the advantages which it offers to students and scientific men in the way of practical operations in mining. The facilities for travel, both by water and rail, are now such that those living in the less favored climates can spend a most enjoyable summer in these hyperborean regions, engaging in hunting and fishing, gathering specimens and examining at their leisure the various processes of mining. The people of the West and South have not been slow in availing themselves of these facilities, and the number of students from Eastern colleges and other institutions of learning who visit this section for the purpose of scientific investigation is yearly increasing. It is not unusual to meet a company of fifty or one hundred persons, who have chartered a steamer for the occasion, making a grand tour of all the important places on both the north and south shores of the lake, and they return to their homes, not only richer in knowledge, but enthusiastic in their admiration for the invigorating and health-giving character of this salubrious climate.

JOHN AULDE, JR.

ALEXANDER L. KJELLAND.

THIS new Norwegian novelist whose powerful story "Garman og Worse," attracted so much attention about two years ago, has become Scandinavia's most prolific and most popular story writer. Björnsterne Björnson is completely absorbed in his political agitations and finds but little time for strictly literary work, and, when he does

write, he confines himself chiefly to dramas and lyric poetry. From Kjelland's pen we have already received seven volumes: "Garman og Worse;" "Novelleter;" "For Scenen;" "Nye Novelleter;" "Arbeidsfolk" (Working People); "Else;" and "Skipper Worse." All of them have been translated into German and the last has just appeared in the columns of the *Rundschau*. One of his short stories was published some time ago in *The Century Magazine* and another in *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, but this is all that has yet found its way into English or American literature. It is probable that Kjelland is too realistic to become popular in America, at least for the present. Many passages in his works, that can be read aloud in Norway or in Germany without shocking anybody's sensibilities, would in this country be considered indecent. We stated in a recent issue of THE AMERICAN, that Kristian Elster was somewhat of the Zola style, minus the famous Frenchman's indecencies. This is equally true of Kjelland. While Zola is frivolous in his descriptions of immoral people, Kjelland discusses every topic that he takes up with the deepest earnestness and seriousness, his motive being not simply to paint, but also to reform, social wrongs.

Perhaps the best proof of Kjelland's ability as a writer, is the fact that a great literary controversy is being carried on in regard to him. With Elster, he has laid the foundation of a new school of fiction in Norwegian literature, and Elster being in his grave all the representatives of the old school have risen in arms against Kjelland. Into his charming love stories he weaves, with the consummate skill of a master, the most modern and progressive social, religious and political principles. His books may be said to interpret the most progressive thought of the age for the general reader. What the most eminent writers in England and Germany gather into ponderous volumes for the scholar, Kjelland incorporates with telling effect into his novels. He portrays modern society with a striking, we might almost say ghastly, truthfulness, and his characters are made to discuss freely all the great problems of the age. Indeed, he is so real that he is frequently styled a "naturalist"; that is, he delineates life precisely as it is. He neither adds nor subtracts. Perhaps we might define the difference between a realist and a naturalist in literature or art, by saying that the former adds nothing, while the latter does not even dare to subtract aught in his descriptions of human life.

Kjelland's "Else" is a fair illustration of the author's methods. It is a Christmas story, and the topic discussed is poverty and its degradations. It pictures the sorrows and horrors of poverty, and finds an opportunity of showing what the wealthy Christian communities are doing for the relief of the poor and wretched. *Else* is the illegitimate daughter of a servant girl. She has no family name, for her father is one of the prominent rich men of the city "whose name could not appear in such a way in the church-register," but she has a nick-name and is generally known as "Loppen" (the Flea) on account of her peculiar dress and her quick movements. The fate of this unfortunate girl is told in a manner that reminds us of *Oliver Twist* in Dickens, and on Christmas eve, when all the wealthy people are enjoying themselves around their Christmas trees, *Else*, with a few other half-starved wretches, is caught stealing wine and food in Ellingsen and Larsen's cellar. She had not been deemed worthy of care by the good people of St. Peter's Church, of which her father was a prominent member, although he had been foremost in organizing an "Aid Society for the care of fallen women of St. Peter's congregation."

We cannot here enter further into the plot of the story, but will simply add that the author has succeeded in developing his theme with even more skill and power than he did in his terrible story, "A Clear Conscience" in "Nye Novelleter," where *Mrs. Warden* drives in her elegant carriage to seek out some one or other poor family in their home. She intends to help them, but when she finds that the paupers are not only starving, but also "deeply sunk in sin and crime," she leaves them, horrified, drives home again, and spends her money for a new dress, and this she does with "a clear conscience." She thinks herself excused from giving relief to the hungry and naked, since their poverty has degraded and corrupted them. This remarkable author, whose name has suddenly become a household word throughout Scandinavia, and whose works will sooner or later find their way into English literature, as they have already done into German, is yet a young man, having been born in Stavanger, on the west coast of Norway, in 1849.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

"He was a man
Whom no one could have passed without remark.
Active and nervous was his gait; his limbs
And his whole figure breathed intelligence.
And, by Nature tuned,
And constant disposition of his thoughts,
To sympathy with men, he was alive
To all that was enjoyed where'er he went,
And all that was endured."

THOMAS WILKINSON, whom Wordsworth is believed to have had in his mind's eye when he penned these lines, was born in 1751, at Yanwath, on the Eamont, a river which flows out of Ullswater, forming

for several miles the boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland. His father was of the working class known in those countries as statesmen, i.e., estates-men, yeomen farming their own lands, which through many successive generations passed to the first-born (as they do in New Hampshire to this day), whilst the younger sons went into business. The "states-men" are now well nigh extinct.

"My humble-minded father," writes Wilkinson, "without any views for my advancement in life, intended me to manage his estate, and, having never gone a day to school himself, thought a little learning was sufficient for me, and I do not repine at his determination. I may have escaped much by not having been exposed to a public life. I am often thankful that I did not embark on the world's boisterous sea, where such numbers with tackle stronger than mine are overset. If I can preserve a well-regulated mind, and obtain evidence of the approbation of my Maker, I am happy. As to the good things of this life, it was early the constant wish of my heart to obtain a few friends, sincere, affectionate and intelligent." In 1784, he writes: "The primrose under the hedge begins to open her modest flower, the buds begin to swell, and the birds to build, yet we have still a white horizon, the mountain tops resign not their snows. The happiest season of the year with me is now beginning—I mean that in which I am at the plough; my horses pace soberly on before, the larks sing above my head, and the furrow falls at my side, and the face of nature and my own mind seem to wear a sweet and cheerful tranquillity." These passages speak to men.

In 1785, he rode his pony to London to attend the yearly meeting of members of the Society of Friends, and gives an interesting account of his journey. "My mother shed tears, and my sisters looked as long as I was in sight." In 1791, he walked to London, three hundred miles in eight days, with a like object. At York "called to see Lindley Murray." Whilst in London he made acquaintance (introduced by his Quaker friend Shakleton of Ballytore, Ireland, where Burke was at school), with the illustrious Edmund, who took him down to the Hastings trial in Westminster Hall. Burke had no admission ticket for him, but he sent and got that of Fox. About this time, Wilkinson formed an acquaintance with Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, who was so enchanted with his Westmoreland home that he himself bought a beautiful estate at Ullswater.

In 1781, a correspondence, which lasted for over forty years, sprang up between Mary Leadbeater, née Shakleton, and Wilkinson, and she writes in "Annals of Ballitore" "our friendship has increased till it has become firmly established, though we have never seen each other's faces. Thomas Wilkinson's genius owes nothing to the cultivation of school learning, and his compositions, both in prose and verse, are full of originality. He is beloved and esteemed by many persons of exalted rank and genius, and is looked up to by his neighbors as a man of sound judgment. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his own religious society." These letters have been carefully preserved, and we hope will be given to the world. Mary tells how she hid them, fearing their destruction, in the rebellion of 1798-9, and not without reason, for Ballytore was burnt. One of Wilkinson's neighbors was a remarkable woman, Mrs. Dixon, daughter of Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone, and a Captain and Mrs. Smith, parents of most accomplished daughters, also came (having heard of Wilkinson at Ballytore) to settle near him. One of their daughters, Elizabeth, was extraordinarily gifted.

In 1802, Wilkinson writes to Mary Leadbeater: "William Wordsworth has lately married an amiable person, a neighbor of ours, but I am told, though one of the best poets in Great Britain, his sister had to write his love-letters." A warm friendship sprang up between Wilkinson and Wordsworth. Wilkinson had another neighbor, of a very different stamp, but none the less appreciative of his merits, the Earl of Lonsdale, a man of great worth, who was Lord Lieutenant of both Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the *Grand Seigneur* of a wide territory. No guest was more honored and welcomed in the splendid saloons of Lowther Castle, one of the half-dozen grandest homes in England, than the Quaker farmer, and no person of note came to Lowther without Wilkinson being invited to meet him. Thus he tells of interesting talks with Walter Scott, Southey, George Canning, the late King of the Belgians, and others. These particulars of a very attractive and exemplary character we have gleaned from two pleasant chapters in successive numbers of a Quaker periodical. We should like to see them extended into a small volume. They merit separate publication.

SOME ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMERCE.

LONDON, September 19th, 1882.

THE history of the merchant-guilds of the old Lancashire town of Preston stretches back across many centuries; and the holding of their periodical assembly is a curious illustration of the stability of England's institutions and of the antiquity of her commercial enterprise. It is the custom at Preston to hold, every twentieth year, what is called the "Guild-Merchant," or meeting of the several trade corporations for the purpose of admitting new burgesses, and of removing from the roll the names of such as are dead or have forfeited their privileges; at least, this was the original function of the assembly. In the middle

ages the Guild-Merchant appears to have been held at irregular intervals; or perhaps the record of it is incomplete; but since the year 1542 it has been summoned every twenty years. It has ever been, and still is, made the occasion of great rejoicings, the whole country being more or less *en fête* for a week; but probably, since the first recorded holding of it in 1328, the town has never been so gay as in 1882. A late burgess, Mr. Harris, has bequeathed to Preston a Museum and Free Library, of which the Duke of Cambridge, as substitute for the Duke of Albany, prevented by ill-health, has just laid the foundation-stone. Thus the venerable Guild-Merchant has been awakened to new and very sprightly life, and has been the occasion of solid benefit to the ancient town. Mediæval trade guilds were designed to produce good feeling between employer and employed, to uphold trade rights and interests, to provide support for the poorer members of the community, and for the furtherance of foreign commerce. But perhaps their greatest good was in the encouraging of honesty, confidence and good workmanship: "Weave truth with trust" was the motto of the Preston woollen-weavers.

Recognizing the nobility of brotherhood and the value of honest coöperation, Mr. Ruskin has also founded a commercial guild, called of St. George, which he hopes will undertake the "manufacture of honest thread and honest cloth—dyed indelibly;" as well as the cultivation and improvement of land, for agricultural work is the business nearest his heart. Other kindred business, also, has Mr. Ruskin near his heart, viz.: the building up of his associated Museum of St. George at Sheffield. His reason for placing the Museum at Sheffield is characteristic. It is because that town is in Yorkshire, and because Yorkshiresmen are "old English," and "capable, therefore, yet of the ideas of honesty and piety by which old England lived;" but it is, more especially, because Sheffield is the centre of the iron and steel industries, and Mr. Ruskin believes that Englishmen should devote themselves to such manufacture. The iron work of England he considers to be masterful of its kind, but there is no other manufacture in which she can hope to surpass the skill of other nations. He hopes that cotton will one day be spun and woven where it is grown, or by races "capable of no manlier business."

It is not probable that Englishmen will take Mr. Ruskin's word on this point; but it is clear that engineering enterprise will shortly contribute largely to the extension of the metal industries, for the last few days have made us aware that great schemes are in contemplation. Although a softer tone of public feeling leads the English now to love such memorials of antiquity as the Preston Guild-Merchant, of which I have spoken, and to make the cynosure of many eyes of any spot where the beauty of nature and the sacredness of tradition remain; yet, should utility or convenience suggest their defacement or removal, the engineering world will not hesitate to undertake its accomplishment. They have already marred the beauty of Brander and Killiecrankie, of Glen-dochart, Glenorchy, and Glenogle; and now it is without surprise that we hear of a projected railway up the pass of Glencoe. It appears that the North British Railway Company, designing to avoid the long circuit by Stirling and Perth to Inverness, proposes to make a more direct line right through the Argyleshire Highlands. The new railway, starting from the present terminus at Ballock, would skirt the western shore of Loch Lomond, going by Tarbet to Glenfalloch, thence by Crianlarich and Tyndrum to Glencoe, and taking the whole length of the Caledonian Canal from Fort William to Inverness, in all about 130 miles: a scheme which would involve the solution of many great engineering difficulties. It is not, however, likely that Glencoe will be sacrificed without a word in its defence, with what effect is yet to be seen. But English engineers have not shown much regard for the beauties of nature or art. When Cottonopolis wanted a fresh-water supply, they did not hesitate to draw it from Thirlmere; and now they propose to remove Sandown Castle because it is dilapidated, and contains some cubic yards of good stone that may serve to build a house for a military official at Dover.

The meeting of the British Association this year, at Southampton, was one of unusual engineering interest, unfolding as it did the magnitude of the operations of applied science. For the scientific engineer is the only one who can hope in these days to succeed; and the president of the Association, Dr. Siemens, eminently such an one, alluded in his inaugural address to many aspects of science pregnant with interest for the commercial world. There was much about electricity, as might have been expected from the speaker's knowledge of it, of lighting and the electric railway. The latter will, indeed, shortly be an accomplished fact in the United Kingdom, for one of about nine miles in length, from Port Rush to the Giant's Causeway, is being rapidly brought to completion. Dr. Siemens thinks there is, nevertheless, a large field for the use of gas, both for lighting and heating; and it has an unquestionable advantage in respect of the value of its residual products. The president spoke likewise of much that concerns chemistry, mechanics and navigation, all greatly elucidated in the several sections during the meeting. When the Association assembled last year, at York, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, its attention was mainly directed to abstract and natural science; but now, though these have been largely considered, the application of science to practical and commercial purposes has been the subject of its most important deliberations.

Engineers are at present occupied chiefly in providing means for conveying traffic across such sheets of water as channels and the estuaries of great rivers. Undaunted by the disaster at the Tay Bridge, Mr. John Fowler proposes now to construct for the Forth Bridge Company a means of communication across that estuary, a work of unparalleled magnitude. Instead of a suspension bridge, which would usually be placed in such a situation, the engineer has made designs, which are adopted, for a girder bridge of steel, bearing double the tensile strain of iron. It will be carried, at a height of 150 feet, over the navigable channels on each side of Inchgarvie, in four spans, two of 1,700 feet and two of 675 feet: thus providing communication more direct between Edinburgh and the north, a want that has long been felt. Such a need has also been felt for the traffic across the estuaries of the Mersey and Severn, and railway tunnels are now being constructed beneath them at great depth, both works of much difficulty and uncertainty, like the Hudson River Tunnel at New York. As everyone knows, the Channel Tunnel, a great work successfully initiated, lies now in abeyance, pending the consideration of a parliamentary commission called for by the military critics in their suspicion of France. Suspicion of France and rivalry do, indeed, play no small part in both English politics and commerce at the present time. The Egyptian war, happily now brought to an end by the capture of Arabi, and the question of the Suez Canal, came nigh to setting the two nations at loggerheads; and France will watch carefully how England disposes of the white elephant that remains to her. But England's commercial interest in the canal, not less than her political, will cause her to retain a due share in its safeguarding. We have learnt recently, with interest, that so long since as 1876 the late Khedive projected another ship-canal through Egypt, from Alexandria through Cairo to Suez, a length of some 240 miles.

One reason why France interferes so little in the Egyptian question is the affair of Tunis, which still stands to her account. In North Africa, indeed, France is making gigantic strides for her commercial ends, and herein lies a great cause of jealousy. She contemplates, at the instance of Commander Roudaire, the creation of an inland Saharan Sea, or perhaps rather the restoration of the Lake Tritonis of the ancients, the aqueous vapors from which it is supposed will render fruitful the whole territory in its vicinity, besides its waters forming an eligible water-way. Whether this engineering work be ever accomplished or not, France is pushing inland with irrigating works from her settlement, and has already for a distance of 500 miles established a perfect network of artesian wells, which are daily being extended further into the desert. By these means, no doubt she hopes to draw the whole commerce of North Africa, through Tunis and Algeria, to herself. Now, in this African trade England seems to have no share, feeling which she turns her attention with greater vigor to Central Asia and China, wherein lies a vast field for commercial enterprise. The immense plateau of Mid-Asia, to which Sir Richard Temple drew attention at the meeting of the British Association, is a region little known and at present very inaccessible, but it is rich in many places in its *fauna, flora* and mineral resources. Amongst other products, it is remarkable for its antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, borax, gold-washings, turquoise and jade; and its wool is of a texture peculiarly soft. England once had a commercial treaty with Yarkand, but when the Chinese again conquered that territory it was abrogated. Now, however, there are hopes of developing a trade with the southern portions of this extensive and secluded plateau. The southern provinces of China are, however, a locality more favorable for commercial operations; but here again French enterprise has secured a large portion of the trade. Nine years ago, M. Dupuis made the ascent of the Sungkoi River from its mouth in the Gulf of Tonquin, proving it to be navigable as far as Manghao, a distance of some 300 miles, whence at a distance of eight days' march lies Yunnanfoo, the centre of the district trade. Recently the French government has despatched an expedition to the Sungkoi River, to occupy the capital of Tonquin, with the intention of opening up the commercial resources of the country. Advices have, however, just been received from Mr. Colquhoun, an English traveller, showing that Yunnan is accessible by another route, the Sikiang River. Accompanied by Mr. Wahab, he left Canton in the early part of the present year, and ascended this magnificent stream, which flows through a fertile country, having on its banks several important towns, such as Ouchon, Shantung, Sinchow and Nan-ngan, the latter the capital of the province of Ouangsi. Above this place, the course of the river was followed for about one hundred miles, to a point beyond Pe-se, whence the party traversed the whole of southern Yunnan, by Kwang-nan, Kailua, Linan, Puerh and Ssu-mao. Prevented now by official obstruction from pursuing his intended march to south-eastern Burmah, Mr. Colquhoun fell in with a caravan journeying to Tali, whence, after many difficulties, he proceeded by Talifu, Chutung and Manwyne, the scene of Margary's assassination, to Bhamo. By the journey thus accomplished from Canton to Rangoon the practicability of a trade route from British Burmah to the sea has been established; and, though Mr. Colquhoun did not visit Yunnan itself, yet there can be no doubt that the commerce that centres there would be attained by it. Scarcely, however, can the route by the Sikiang compete on equal terms with that of the Sungkoi discovered by M. Dupuis. But a more important object

may be served by the recent journey in throwing light on the question of the establishment of a line of communication between India and the Chinese Empire. For this we must wait until the arrival of the full particulars of Mr. Colquhoun's expedition. The immense commercial value to England of an easy means of traffic between the two hundred millions of the inhabitants of India and the four hundred millions of the Celestial Empire cannot be over-rated; and it occupies now a full share of attention in the commercial world. Next year an Indian Railway will be opened to Makum, the outpost town nearest to China, and it is even contended that this might be extended through the country of the Singphos to the Irrawaddy River, thus doing much to open western China, and through it the Mid-Asian plateau, to British merchandise. Any scheme, however, for the solution of this important problem will have to provide alike against the brutality of the ruler of Burmah and the exclusive nature of the Chinese administration. What with the many engineering works to which I have alluded, the rivalry with French enterprise, and the opening up of new fields for energy, English mercantile men have much to occupy them; and the time certainly seems ripe for the appointment of that Minister of Commerce for whom they have called so long without success.

JOHN LEYLAND.

SCIENCE.

* * * This Department of THE AMERICAN will contain regular reports, punctually printed, of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), together with Notes, etc., showing the general progress of scientific research—the whole prepared under direction of Prof. Angelo Heilprin.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of September 26.—Prof. Joseph Leidy, President, in the chair.—The President exhibited and described specimens of the tobacco worm, the larva of *Sphinx Carolina*, which were found at Columbus, N. J., and which from their abundance proved a great pest in the cultivation of tobacco. The worms collected, presumably belonging to a single species, represented a number of well-marked varieties, ranging in color from a light pea-green or yellowish green to a chocolate brown, the most common variety being, in conformity with the law of mimicry or protective resemblance, that which was least distinguishable in color from the leaf of the plant on which the animal rested. Prof. Leidy also referred to the unusually great development of *Lepidoptera* during this season of the year, various forms of which had been occasioning considerable damage to our shade trees. The ailanthus silk-worm, *Attacus cynthia*, introduced into this country, in 1861, by the late Dr. Thomas Stewardson, was especially abundant.

Prof. J. T. Rothrock referred to the abundance of a scale insect upon peach trees accompanied by a fungus, which last was believed to grow, not primarily on the tree itself, but upon an exudation produced by the insect in question.

Miss Graceanna Lewis read a paper on the underlying principles of classification. A paper entitled "Rotifera without rotary organs," by Prof. Leidy, was presented for publication.

Meeting of October 3.—Prof. Joseph Leidy, President, in the chair.—Dr. H. Skinner made some observations on the bifid scent organs of *Papilio*.

Prof. Leidy remarked that during the swarming of a species of ant, *Lasius flavus*, observed on the agricultural grounds of Mr. Meehan, he had detected a peculiar strong odor of lemons, or more nearly, odor of *Eucalyptus*, that was emitted by some of the members, very distinct from the odor of formic acid which alone was supposed to belong to the individuals.

Prof. Harrison Allen called attention to the law of asymmetry as exhibited in the nasal organs, especially marked by the deflection of the nasal septum, a circumstance of very general occurrence in the human species. The speaker, after briefly referring to the relations of the olfactory regions and the respiratory tract, laid particular stress upon the erectile character of a portion of the lining membrane, which was believed to have a protective function in man and other mammals. A series of microscopic sections of the folds of this membrane, illustrative of its functions in various mammals, and of the organ of Jacobson, were exhibited.

Mr. Thomas Meehan referred to peculiar trifid impressions that he had observed on the beach of Atlantic City, which were very generally taken to represent bird tracks, but which further inspection showed to have been produced by the interaction of the sands and a species of crustacean, the *Hippa talpoidea*. The relation of these impressions to the fossil footprints of the Triassic sandstones, the so-called "bird tracks" of geologists, was pointed out by the speaker, and by Professors Leidy and Heilprin.

BOTANICAL SECTION.—*Meeting of September 11th.*—Messrs. Aubrey H. Smith and John H. Redfield described the physical features of Mount Desert Island, with special reference to its flora, which was found to combine in a remarkable degree Alpine and maritime specific characters. Among the more interesting species of plants noted were: a peculiar tufted form of *Xyris bulbosa*, *Utricularia resupinata* and *U. subulata*, (the latter not previously reported north of New Jersey), *Sedum Rhodiola* and *Triglochin maritimum*. *Empetrum nigrum* was found in abundance on the rocks near the coast, where it appeared to be quite as much at home as on the elevated mountains of New England, thriving as well in the sea fogs as under the mountain mists.

Mr. Smith described the physical features of the Shawangunk range of mountains in Ulster County, N. Y., over limited areas of whose summit the *Coremia Conradii*, a seaboard plant, was found growing in great abundance.

NOTES.

Prof. Joseph Leidy, in a recent communication to the Academy of Natural Sciences

of this city, announced the discovery of a new form of Rotifer (so-called "wheel-animacules"), destitute of the rotatory or trochal ciliated disk characteristic of this class of animals. Up to the present time, there have been but about a half dozen of such wheelless forms described, and, indeed, from this rarity, and from the resemblance which the wheelless forms bear to those provided with wheels, it has been contended by some naturalists that the noted absence of the wheel was more apparent than real, and due only to a particular condition of a wheeled form. The animal now described by Prof. Leidy as *Acyclus inquietus* (the specific name indicating its restless habits) measures over a half line in length, and can readily be distinguished with the naked eye. It was found on a species of *Plumatella* from the Schuylkill River, below Fairmount dam.

Among the more interesting results of M. Plateau's observations on the respiratory processes of insects, recently communicated to the Belgian Academy, are (*Nature*, Sep. 7): 1. That there exists no close relation between the form of the respiratory movements of an insect, and the insect's place in zoological classifications; the movements being similar only when the structure of the abdominal rings and the arrangements of the muscles moving them are nearly the same. 2. In all insects the vertical diameter of the abdomen diminishes in expiration by approximation of the dorsal and ventral arches of the individual segments. 3. Variations in the length of the abdomen, by protrusion and return of the rings, but rarely obtain in normal respiration. 4. The thoracic segments, in the majority of cases, do not participate in the respiratory movements. 5. When there is a pause in the respiratory phases, it always occurs in inspiration. 6. In most insects, expiration is alone active, inspiration being passive and due to the elasticity of the teguments and the tracheal walls. 7. Most insects possess only expiratory muscles. 8. The respiratory movements are purely reflex, persisting in the decapitated animal, and even in the isolated abdomen in forms whose nervous system is not condensed. In the latter case the respiratory movements are excited or retarded by the same causes which excite or retard them in the intact insect.

The twenty-second meeting of the Hungarian Association for the Advancement of Science was recently held at Debreczin, the most important town of the Alföld, and seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government under Louis Kossuth in the early part of 1849. Two hundred and eighty members were present. The most important address was delivered by Prof. Hunfaloi, of Buda-Pest, President of the Physical Section, who dwelt upon the disastrous effects resulting from the cutting down of the Hungarian forests, and the climatal changes that are likely to follow as an almost necessary consequence of their rapid destruction.

An international horticultural exhibition and botanical congress will be held at St. Petersburg from the 17th to the 28th of May next ensuing, under the auspices of the Imperial Horticultural Society of Russia. Participants should address themselves for full information to Dr. Regel, Director of the Imperial Botanic Gardens.

M. Thuillier, a pupil of Pasteur, has recently undertaken, at the instigation of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, a series of experiments on the inoculation and vaccination of Hungarian cattle and sheep. The results obtained were strikingly confirmatory of Pasteur's own investigations. The rate of mortality in the case of the sheep in two distinct trials was found to be 90 and 94 per cent. for the non-vaccinated, and 2.3 and 8 per cent. for those vaccinated.

The death is announced, by cable, of Friedrich Wöhler, the distinguished German chemist, associated for some time with Liebig in the publication of the well-known *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie*. Wöhler was born near Frankfort on July 31, 1800, studied at the gymnasium of that town, and subsequently at the Universities of Marburg and Heidelberg, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1823. After pursuing a course of practical chemical instruction in Stockholm, under the guidance of Berzelius, he was appointed teacher of chemistry and mineralogy in the Berlin "Gewerbochule," and in 1828 professor at that institution. A few years later he was appointed to the chair of chemistry in the Technical Institute of Cassel, and in 1836 to a similar professorship in the University of Göttingen. Wöhler was a voluminous contributor to various scientific journals and periodicals, and the author of several independent works, the best known of which is the "Grundriss der Chemie." He was the first to eliminate the metals aluminium, glucinum and yttrium.

Baron Richthofen, in his lately published work on China (Vol. II.), estimates the area of the anthracite coal fields of the province of Shansi at over 13,000 square miles, throughout which extent there is an average thickness of workable coal of about 40 feet. The actual quantity of coal in these deposits, as deduced from the above data, would therefore be in the neighborhood of 630,000,000,000 tons. Of no less magnitude are the fields of bituminous coal in the western portion of the same province, where workable seams average a thickness of 25 feet, and whose area is fixed at about 21,000 square miles. Taking 1,260,000,000,000 tons as representing the combined resources of both anthracite and bituminous coal field, and 300,000,000 tons as the annual output from all the various coal fields of the world collectively, then, at the present rate of consumption, the province of Shansi alone would supply the world with its mineral wealth for a period of no less than 4,200 years.

Prof. Balfour Stewart, in a paper read before the British Association, on the supposed connection existing between sun-spot phenomena and terrestrial meteorology, finds as a general law "that there is a maximum of river height about the time of maximum sun-spots, and another subsidiary maximum about the time of minimum sun-spots." The author has been led to this conclusion from considerations based upon the determinations of Fritz for the rivers Elbe and Seine, and from data more recently furnished concerning the behavior of the Nile. The last named river agrees with the European rivers in the general relations which the maximum and minimum heights hold to the periods of maximum and minimum sun-spots, but differs in that the subsidiary maxima are greater than for the rivers already named.

M. Ricciardi, in a communication made to the French Academy of Sciences, on the

chemical composition of the banana at different degrees of maturation, states that the green banana contains about half its weight of starch, which disappears in the ripe fruit, and the sugar in the fruit ripened on the plant is almost entirely cane sugar; that of the fruit ripened after gathering, four-fifths inverted sugar, the rest cane sugar. The tannic substances and organic acids of the green fruits disappear in the ripe fruit.

The existence of black phosphorus appears to have been indisputably set at rest by the recent researches of M. Thenard, who finds that the substance so called is not in all cases, as has been generally supposed, a mixture of ordinary phosphorus with traces of metallic phosphorids.

Dr. F. Ludwig, of Greiz (Principality of Reuss-Greiz), in a communication to *Kosmos*, gives some interesting details respecting the flowering and fructification of *Philodendron bipinnatifidum*, a plant of the family *Araceae*, which also includes our common skunk cabbage. The spathe or flower-shield of this plant, which encloses a strictly monococious spadix, measures 275 mm. in length, and occasionally attains a thickness of 7.5 mm. The pistillate flowers, which crowd the lower portion of the spadix to a height of about 5 cm., were found by Dr. Ludwig to undergo development considerably in advance of the stamens (situated on the summit of the spadix), and, indeed, before any antheral dehiscence manifested itself, the spathe had by constriction completely arched over the female flowers, and virtually prevented any penetration of pollen into their enclosure. Hence, it is concluded that self-fertilization in the case of this plant is impossible. From various considerations, Dr. Ludwig argues that none of the ordinary agents, such as the winds and insects, so effective as pollen distributors, could accomplish the desired transmission in the present instance, and concludes that only the land pulmonates (snails, slugs), whose bodies exude a viscid secretion, and to which, consequently, the pollen grains would readily attach themselves, could perform the functions of common carriers. A similar method of fertilization obtains among several other species of the same family of plants, and in *Rhodea Japonica*, as observed by Delpino; Warming noted the same phenomenon (near Copenhagen) in the case of *Calla palustris*, the marsh-lily. The evolution of heat in *Philodendron bipinnatifidum*, accompanying the floral development, was unusually great, attaining a maximum intensity about 10 degrees centigrade (18 degrees Fahrenheit) above this which had been noted in the case of other *Araceae*. In the period of a few hours after the first opening of the spathe (noon), the temperature rose considerably above the normal observed for this class of plants, and at seven o'clock of the same evening, to 37.8° C. (100° F.), or 22.4° C. (40° F.) above the temperature (60° F.) of the greenhouse in which the plants were grown. Simultaneously with the development of greatest heat, an intense odor of cinnamon was generated, which in a very brief space of time completely permeated the atmosphere of the conservatory.

LITERATURE.

TRISTRAM OF LYONESSE.*

"THOUGHT widens and weakens the mind; action narrows and strengthens it." Goethe, thinker though he was, recognized the vigorous tone that a certain amount of enforced practical action imparts to mental processes; how it clinches the results of thought and concentrates images into facts. Every one has felt this strong, though sometimes hard and inelastic, tone in coming into contact with men who are preëminently men of action, as well as its absence in minds of far wider range which are unconfronted by such limits. Much modern poetry is unfortunately characterized by the absence of such tonic influences, and conspicuously the poetry of Mr. Swinburne. The man who wrote the sonnets the world has agreed to call Shakespeare's, had much of it; Greek poetry is full of it; Dante is strong and stern with it; it is present in the poetry of Burns and Scott. In poetry of this kind the thought is the first consideration, and form and manner secondary matters, though it is often the men who seek something else before mere beauty that find most of it. But with Mr. Swinburne's school, the idea is subordinate and form is supreme. The result is what one would naturally expect: great perfection of form and often great poverty of thought.

Dramatic and lyric poetry have hitherto chiefly engrossed Mr. Swinburne's attention, and "Tristram of Lyonesse" is the longest narrative poem that he has yet given us. Narrative poetry is not especially well adapted to Mr. Swinburne's peculiar gifts, but when all has been said, and all minor qualifications made, "Tristram of Lyonesse" still remains a superb production, and one which reassures us that the author's genius, which had latterly seemed sadly lacking in spontaneity and freshness, is still full of vigor and strength. The subject is particularly suited to his powers. If *Love* is a god, Mr. Swinburne is his prophet, and he has found a happy theme in the story of these immortal, ill-fated lovers whose love is raised far above mere soulless passion by its deep devotion and unbroken constancy, and is saved from being ignoble or degenerate by becoming destiny.

The beautiful prelude and the first book, the "Sailing of the Swallow," appeared in an English periodical about ten years ago, and are familiar to the readers of the American edition of "Poems and Ballads" to which they were appended. They are transplanted almost unchanged into the body of the poem. In one or two places the verse has been retouched, and generally with advantage, as when, in the noble description of *Tristram*, a triplet is substituted for a couplet with

* "Tristram of Lyonesse and other Poems." By A. C. Swinburne. Chatto & Windus, London.

marked effect, though we cannot help feeling that the symbol is out of proportion to the thing signified:

And all that warmed them at his eyes,
Loved them as larks that kindle as they rise,
Through light they turn to music, love the blue, strong skies.

In spite of such obscurity, much of which, however, is dispersed by familiarity and a little patient effort of attention, in spite of much prolixity and over-adornment, the prologue remains, as a whole, the finest portion of the poem. It is absolutely resonant with sound, and radiant with color, and abounding in images and ideas, the latter not very varied, nor very lofty, nor intellectually very fine, but with a certain imaginative value and quite individual, for it must be acknowledged that Mr. Swinburne seldom imitates anyone but himself, though he indulges himself here to an unlimited extent. The "Sailing of the Swallow" is a piece of brilliant, beautiful descriptive verse, though with characteristic exaggeration here and there, as in the over-elaborated description of *Iseult's eyes*:

And through their curled and colored clouds of deep
Luminous lashes, thick as dreams in sleep,—

By which human vision must have been seriously impeded.

The story of these unhappy, fate-stricken lovers, the sad vicissitudes of their love, with the long, mournful separation, the brief, rapturous reunion, might be told in half the number of lines without disturbing the narrative. Often Mr. Swinburne seems to float along effortless in the great luminous tide of his flowing verse; but now and again he lifts his head and strikes out nobly and freely, like one of his own joyous swimmers, "with exulting heart." Quotation is not easy; owing to his indifference to ideas, there are few striking individual fine lines that print themselves upon the memory, while there are dozens of pages glowing and musical. Mr. Swinburne is occasionally given to a certain kind of solemn moralizing, a little inconsistent with some of his views of life, such as this on the frailty of Man which is in the tone of Isaiah:

Hath he such eyes as, when the shadows flee,
The sun looks out with to salute the sea?
Is his hand bounteous as the morning's hand?
Or where the night stands hath he feet to stand?
Will the storm cry not when he bids it cease?
Is it his voice that saith to the east wind—"Peace"?

Here is a characteristic descriptive passage during the brief happy retreat of the lovers after *Tristram* rescues *Iseult* from the hands of *Palamede*:

Far and faint,
Somewhile, the soft rush of rejoicing rain
Solaced the darkness, and from steep to steep
Of heaven, they saw the sweet sheet-lightning leap,
And laugh its heart out in a thousand smiles
When the clear sea, for miles on glimmering miles,
Burned as though dawn were strewn abroad astray,
Or, showering out of heaven, all heaven's array
Had paven instead the waters.

"Sweet sheet lightning" is certainly unpardonable, but then "the soft rush of rejoicing rain" is exquisite.

The final description of *Tristram's* death, his long watching and painful waiting for a last sight and touch of his life's love is grand, noble and beautiful:

And with such thirst as joy's drained wine-cup leaves,
When fear to hope and hope to memory cleaves,
His soul desired the dewy sense of leaves,
The soft green smell of thickets drenched with dawn;
The faint slot kindling in the fiery lawn,
As day's first hour made keen the spirit again
That lured and spurred on quest his hound Hodain,
The breeze, the bloom, the splendor and the sound,
That stung like fire the hunter and the hound,
The pulse of wine, the passion of the sea,
The rapture of the woodland; then would he
Sigh, and, as one that fain would all be dead,
Heavily turn his heavy-laden head
Back, and close eyes for comfort, finding none.
And fain would he have died or seen the sun,
Being sick at heart of darkness.

By this might eyes that watched without behold,
Deep in the gulf of aching air acold,
The roses of the dawning heaven, that strew
The low, soft sun's way, ere his power shine through
And burn them up with fire; but far to west
Had sunk the dead moon on the live sea's breast,
Slain as with bitter fear to see the sun;
And eastward was a strong bright begun
Between the clouds and waters; and he said,
Seeing hardly through dark dawn her doubtful head,
"Iseult?" and like a death-bell, faint and clear,
Her virgin voice rang answer—"I am here!"
And his heart sprang and sank again; and she
Spake, saying, "What would my knightly lord with me?"

And high from heaven suddenly sang the lark,
Triumphant; and the far first resplendent ray
Filled all the hollow darkness full with day,

And on the deep sky's verge a fluctuant light
Gleamed, grew, shone, strengthened into perfect sight,
As bowed and dipped and rose again the sail's clear white.
And swift and steadfast as a sea-mew's wing,
It neared before the wind, as fain to bring
Comfort, and shorten yet its narrowing track.
And she that saw looked hardly toward him back,
Saying, "Ay, the ship comes surely; but her sail is black!"

In spite of its numerous and irritating faults, its redundancy, its worn-out epithets, its wearisome mannerisms, the whole poem is so full of color and music and kindling passion that it throws into shadow Mr. Arnold's exquisite, refined, finished version of the same story. In Mr. Arnold's "Tristram" the passion is spent and dead, the tone is subdued and quiet; and faultless closing verses are sympathetically objective in the presence of the unhappy dead lovers. It is like cold, gray, burnt-out ashes beside a living, leaping flame. Mr. Arnold's poem has a peculiarly tender, tranquil charm; the ideas are of greater intellectual value than Mr. Swinburne's; there is harmony, restraint, proportion; no vehemence, no excess—but also no passion, no movement, no glow, no radiance.

So much has been said of the "objectionable" passages of this poem, they have been so carefully selected, and so liberally quoted and commented upon by numerous papers and reviews, that it seems hardly necessary to approach the disagreeable subject. But there is a certain portion of the public who find such passages the only very noteworthy and conspicuous feature in such a poem; not only people who, like the lady whom Dr. Johnson rebuked for her researches in his dictionary, "have been looking for them," but people of refined taste who are so repelled by them that they retain no other impression of the whole. Such people are apt to forget that poetry is eminently *not* "a criticism of life," not to be taken literally; that it is possible to say certain things in verse that it should be impossible to say in prose. The passion in "Tristram" is too unveiled, too unmitigated, too over-mastering, and also too detailed; but it is not gross, it is not ignoble; it is raised above mere sensuality by the presence of a higher sentiment and a finer feeling, and is saved from vulgarity by the sorrow and fatality of the story. It would be too much to expect of Mr. Swinburne that he should have entirely resisted the opportunities offered by the subject to fall into a strain to which he has been unfortunately prone; but it is not to be classed with the "Dolores" or the "Laus Veneris." No one can really feel the delight and refreshment and rest of poetry unless he recognizes that he is here entering on the realm of the imagination, that he leaves behind the bewildering, harassing moral problems of real life; that here he can look upon life from the dramatic and imaginative side, without being hounded down by the recollection of "the greatest good of the greatest number" and the complexities of actual existence, where so little is absolute, so much is relative. This is not a justification of Mr. Swinburne's apotheosis of passion; it is only a reminder that art deals with the essentials of human nature, and not with the accidentals; and so many of our moral problems are problems of expediency that they must fall under the head of the variable and accidental.

The rest of the volume consists in a number of sonnets, some verses to Victor Hugo (the volume would be hardly complete in Mr. Swinburne's eyes without the usual tribute), "Athens," an ode, and a number of poems to some favorite child. The lines to Victor Hugo are not so good as the fine poem in his honor in "Laus Veneris"; of "Athens," all that need be said is that it is by the author of "Songs before Sunrise," and not at his best. The child-poems are of varying, but rather indifferent, merit, several ensuring the ear by the treacherous melody of the verse but scarcely rising above the level of "pretty" magazine poetry. Mr. Swinburne is usually not happy in the use of the sonnet; it seems to constrain his overflowing expression, and his turbulent admiration, which gives one a distrust of his critical powers, hardly finds scope in the traditional fourteen lines. But several of the sonnets in this volume are a conspicuous exception to this criticism. In six or eight of them, the thought is clear and noble, and the expression restrained and direct. Perhaps the one on "Carlyle and George Eliot" is the best. So much of Mr. Swinburne's verse is but a pale reflection of former inspirations, that it is pleasant to see in this volume so much more vigor and genuine motive than he has lately shown.

GOOD BOOKS FOR BOYS.—Mr. W. O. Stoddard has given various proofs of his close understanding of youth, and ability to enlist their attention. His "Dab Kinzer" was quite a masterpiece of juvenile narrative, and if "Saltillo Boys," just issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, is not the equal of that book, it is not because there is any falling off of the writer's power, but because there is less of the romantic in the latter book than was contained in the former. "Saltillo Boys" is an unembellished, matter-of-fact record of boy-life. We are introduced to the sixteen members of a select school, and Mr. Stoddard manages, by giving a few lines to each, to give an air of individuality to his characters which furnishes a fine set-off to the little history. Instead of being a mob of undistinguishable persons, his boys seem to be known personally. Mr. Stoddard has quite a gift in that way, and that it is a valuable one in the enchainment of youthful attention may well be believed. School and holiday life are faithfully described, and there is

such *vraisemblance* in the little tale that one may easily suppose its incidents to have been taken largely taken from life.

"The Wreck of the Red-Bird," by George Cary Eggleston, is quite a different kind of book from the foregoing. Mr. Stoddard's story is a book of town life and of well-worn motives; Mr. Eggleston's is more unconventional, as far as it narrates out-of-door incident in a field practically new to the story-teller. Mr. Stoddard has, artistically speaking, done the best work; his boys are real persons, individualized and strongly distinguished; Mr. Eggleston's boys are all alike, and not a particularly pleasant type at that, but his book is full of picturesqueness and local color. It takes us to a delightfully new place, while Mr. Stoddard's surroundings are of such slight interest that one hardly thinks to inquire concerning the location. Preference between these works will be as varying as personal tastes, but it may be said, in general terms, that while, critically speaking, Mr. Stoddard has done the best work, Mr. Eggleston's book is more a boy's book in the sense that novelty and adventure are the things in literature for which boys most care. "The Wreck of the Red-Bird" details the doings of three boys on one of the inlet islands off the coast of South Carolina. They go on a voyage of discovery, lose their boat, have to live, "Robinson Crusoe" fashion, on an island alone, while they build a new boat, etc. The scenes are very often graphic to the point of excitement. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

A NEW HANDBOOK OF ZOOLOGY.—"Systematische Uebersicht des Thierreiches, von August von Mojsisovics, Professor an der Technischen Hochschule zu Graz." (Graz: von Leuschner und Lubensky, 1882, pp. viii. 204. Price, 5 marks).—This little book admirably supplies a want in zoological literature. It contains a general view of the classification of the animal kingdom, with definitions as far as the families. The definitions usually manage to avoid too great conciseness or fullness, and to hit the characteristic features of the group. They are in so far preferable to those of Claus's "Zoologie," as they are fuller and tell their own story more completely. The classification is peculiar in separating the *Bryozoa* and *Brachiopoda* from the *Vernus* and making of them two types. The sponges are placed under the *Coleuterata*, but as a sub-type equivalent to the rest of the group. The styles of type are well adapted to call the student's attention to the points of importance and to the relation of the group.

The book can be recommended to teachers giving a long course of lectures on Zoology, and in need of a work giving a brief and concise view of the systematic part of their subject. Wherever German textbooks can be used, it would be an excellent handbook to accompany such a course—relieving the student of much note-taking and the teacher of much dictation. For these last purposes, indeed, the book was written.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

MY PORTFOLIO: A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS. By Austin Phelps, D. D. Pp. 280. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

CAPTAIN MANSANA, AND OTHER STORIES. By Björnsterne Björnson. Translated from the Norse, by Rasmus B. Anderson. Pp. 256. \$1.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE GIANT RAFT. (Part II.) THE CRYPTOGRAM. By Jules Verne. Translated by W. J. Gordon. Pp. 254. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE LIFE OF MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS. By Thomas B. VanHorne, U. S. A. With Portrait and Maps. Pp. 502. \$—. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE BODLEY GRANDCHILDREN, AND THEIR JOURNEY IN HOLLAND. By Horace E. Scudder. Pp. 192. \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

GEORGE RIPLEY. (American Men of Letters.) By Octavius Brooks Frothingham. P. 321. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE BOOK OF FABLES, CHIEFLY FROM AESOP. Chosen and Phrased by Horace E. Scudder. With Illustrations by H. W. Herrick. Pp. 80. \$0.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

FAUSTINE. A Novel. By "Rita." Pp. 386. \$—. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

TING-A-LING. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by E. B. Bensell. Pp. 187. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

FLIP, AND FOUND AT BLAZING STAR. By Bret Harte. Pp. 192. \$1.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY ANNUAL FOR 1883. With Calendar [etc.]. Pp. 120. The Catholic Publication Society, New York.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1880. [By John Eaton, Commissioner.] Washington: Government Printing Office. 1882.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IN OUR CONTINENT, for October 11, Miss Elizabeth Robins has a particularly pleasing article on "Old St. Joseph's," the first Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

"American Hero-Myths; A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent," by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, is announced for publication about November 1st, by H. C. Watts & Co., Philadelphia.

Mr. Howells is to write a review of Henry James's fiction for the November *Censor*, and a portrait of Mr. James, engraved by Cole, will accompany the article.

The Easton (Pa.) *Free Press*, one of the most energetic and able of the daily journals in the smaller cities of the State, has made notable improvements in its typography and make-up, and so is entitled in all respects to cordial approval.

The trouble with the first edition of Miss McLean's "Cape Cod Folks" has been adjusted. The suits of certain Cape Cod people, whose names were used, against A. Williams & Co., of Boston, the publishers, were withdrawn on Tuesday, in the court of Plymouth, "and permanently settled."

A story in *Macmillan's Magazine*, with the title "The Little Pilgrim," attracted much attention, and it is announced that is by Mrs. Olyphant. A sequel to it appeared in the September number of the magazine.

Sixpenny editions of Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," and Morley's life of Richard Cobden, are issued by Chapman & Hall, of London.

According to *Le Livre*, the first journal published in Europe dates from the Neapolitan expedition of Charles VIII., in 1494, when the *Journal à un sou, Bulletin de la Grande Armée d'Italie* was hawked about the streets of Paris. It ceased to appear in 1495, and the proof-sheets are to be still preserved in the town library of Nantes.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., of London, will publish immediately an important contribution to our knowledge of Central and West Africa by Messrs. Capello and Ivens, who, it may be recollect, were the companions of Major Serpa Pinto at the outset of his adventurous journey across the continent. The book will be entitled "From Benguela to the Territory of Yacca."

The Century, for November, gives place to two articles or letters, by lawyers, on the jury system. The practical usefulness of discussing this subject is rather doubtful; "trial by jury" is an institution that is deeply endeared to the Anglo-American mind—in criminal cases, at least.

Of special interest to readers in this city will be the illustrated articles in *Harper's Weekly*,—the first of which appears this week,—describing Old Philadelphia, *apropos* of the Bi-Centenary anniversaries. In this number also is the first installment of F. W. Robinson's new story, "The Hands of Justice."

A new story, entitled "Their Girl," by Mr. James Otis, author of "Toby Tyler," is commenced in this week's issue of *Harper's Young People*.

It is now announced that the first volume of Mr. Hubert H. Bancroft's great work, the "History of the Pacific States," is so far advanced that it will be published in a few weeks. Mr. Bancroft's labors in the historical and correlative fields on the Pacific Coast have been among the most thorough and the most valuable in American scholarship, and reflect credit on the country, as well as on himself. His immense collection of books and manuscripts, numbering 35,000 volumes, and said to have cost \$500,000, afforded a vast mine from which to draw the materials of his history.

A series of articles on camping, recently published in the *American Field*, met with such favor that Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, have decided to publish them in book form. The work, now in press, is by Mr. Howard Henderson, and will be entitled "Practical Hints on Camping." Besides entering into the details of camping, it will treat on fishing, shooting and camp photography.

The chapters of early American history, now being published in *Harper's Magazine*, by Col. T. W. Higginson, are to form part of a new history of the United States, to appear ultimately in book form, from the presses of Lee & Shepard. It is to record events down to the Administration of President Grant.

Mr. Anstey, the author of "Vice Versa," appears to have a veritable and distinct existence. His book has reached a seventh edition in London.

Mr. Matthew Arnold contemplates making a tour of the Australian colonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson have left Farringford for Aldworth, their place near Haslemere, where they intend to remain through the autumn.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, will bring out this season, as an elaborate holiday book, Tennyson's well-known verses, "Ring Out, Wild Bells," with illustrations by Miss Humphrey. Mr. J. T. Trowbridge has written for this firm a Christmas book called "The Jolly Rover."

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The poisoned bouquet sent to Guiteau by Mrs. Scoville the day before his execution has been analyzed; one bud contained over five grains of white arsenic, more than enough to have caused death.

—George William Curtis is decidedly opposed to the tactics employed in the Republican Convention at Saratoga, and advises the Republicans to bolt the nomination. This is in a letter dated at Ashfield, Mass., on the 30th instant, and addressed to Mr. Potts, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Reform Association.

—A dispatch from Richmond, Va., dated the 3d, says: Mr. Blaine's friends here understand that it is his purpose to make at least one speech in Virginia during the present campaign against the Coalition movement, and endeavor to strengthen the candidacy of Dawson, the out-and-out Republican candidate for Congressman-at-large.

—The State election in Georgia was held on Wednesday. The election of Alexander H. Stephens for Governor was conceded by all parties, and the returns indicate that his majority is nearly 40,000, in a very light vote.

—Town elections were held on Monday in Connecticut, except in New Haven and Bridgeport. Of 100 towns heard from the Republicans carry 56, the Democrats 29, and 15 are divided. Of the larger towns the Republicans carried Norwich, Meriden, Waterbury and New Britain; the Democrats, Hartford and Middletown. New London was divided. Forty of the one hundred towns voted against license.

—The Democrats of Connecticut, in their convention at Hartford, Wednesday, nominated Thomas M. Waller, of New London, for Governor; George G. Sumner, of Hartford, for Lieutenant-Governor; D. Ward Northrop, of Middletown, for Secretary of State; Dr. Alfred R. Goodrich, of Vernon, for Treasurer, and Thomas R. Sanford, of Redding, for Controller. The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are known as special representatives of what is called the "Young Democracy."

—Mr. Blaine has been somewhat ill, and has gone from the seaside to his home in Augusta. His illness is attributed to malaria.

—The yellow fever is still bad at Pensacola. Fifty-five new cases and three deaths were reported there on Wednesday.

—Judge Andrews has formally accepted the nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York.

—The peace committee appointed by the Republican State Committee of Wisconsin to settle the Keyes-Hazelton dispute in the Third Congressional district, has succeeded in getting the consent of both contestants to withdraw. Ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild will probably be nominated.

—The Tariff Commission, having returned from its tour to other cities, is now in session in New York city.

—Reports from the chief tobacco growing sections of North Carolina indicate that an unusually good crop, of good quality, is being rapidly gathered and secured. The crop in Pennsylvania has also matured well, resulting much better than the growers had for a time expected.

—President Arthur was at Alexandria Bay, up to Thursday, fishing usually from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., each day.

—The Board of Aldermen of New York on Tuesday fixed the amount to be raised by taxation in that city at \$27,684,427, and the rate at \$2.25. Last year the rate was \$2.62.

—The Legislature of Oregon has adopted a joint resolution asking Congress to pass an act incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company, which will be filed with the Secretary of State at Washington for presentation to Congress at the next session.

—In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, on Monday, Judge Trunkey decided that "a railroad company must honor its tickets whosoever sells them, and that, therefore, the ticket on its face entitles the holder to the rights of a passenger between points named on the ticket."

—The town of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on Monday, refused to accept a city charter by a negative majority of 96 votes. Pawtucket, having a population of over 20,000 souls, is believed to be the largest town under town government in the United States.

—In the U. S. Court at Utica, on Monday afternoon, Judges Wallace and Cox refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in Sergeant Mason's case. The Court held that they were precluded by the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, given at the October term of 1881, from determining any question in the case except the power of the Judge Advocate General to reverse a court martial's decision.

—The Anti-Monopolists of Nebraska have nominated E. P. Ingersoll for Governor.

—In accordance with the Act of Congress, Secretary Chandler has appointed the following Board of Naval Officers to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the *Jeanette*: Commodore William G. Temple, President; Captain Joseph N. Miller and Commander Frederick V. McNeir; Master Samuel G. Lemly, Judge-Advocate.

—The gross receipts of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, were \$41,265,317.10, as against \$36,217,511.55 for the previous year, an increase of \$5,047,805.55. The net surplus will be about \$1,500,000.

DRIFT.

—An appeal to Christendom has been published to subscribe for the complete restoration of the Castle Church, Wittenberg. This is the church where Martin Luther placarded his ninety-five theses on the door. The Prussian Parliament would not vote anything for the desired object, and therefore the amount required, about \$150,000, is to be raised by public subscription.

—A granite memorial to Elihu Burritt, with only the simple inscription, "Friend of Peace, and Philanthropist," has been erected in the cemetery at New Britain, Connecticut.

—A valuable and unique collection of shells of the Mediterranean Sea, formed by the late Mr. Henry H. Calvert, and which he had intended to give to the British Museum, was destroyed, with the British consulate, in the bombardment and fire at Alexandria.

—Mr. Stanley, who has received from the King of Belgium the mission to establish stations in Central Africa from the mouth of the Congo to the States of King M'tesa in the Uganda, for a great commercial highway, has informed the Paris Geographical Society that four have already been founded, each having a director and two white assistants.

—The French Minister of Agriculture has placed the sum of 50,000fr. at the disposal of M. Pasteur for his scientific researches into the contagious diseases of animals. The illustrious savant had already received grants of 50,000fr. in 1880, and 40,000fr. in 1881.

—Great preparations are being made at Assisi, Italy, to celebrate this winter the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Francis. It is hoped that a speech will be delivered on the occasion by the veteran historian, Cesare Cantù.

—The Swedish Government has decided that from the beginning of next year no individual shall be employed on railways or on board ship in that country till his sight has previously been tested as to color-blindness, by a method devised by Prof. Holmgren, of Upsala.

—The death is announced of Herr J. de Halbig, of Munich, sculptor of the colossal group of the "Descent from the Cross," erected on the mountain near Ober-Ammergau. This artist was sixty-nine years of ago.

—A call has been issued for a meeting at Indianapolis, on October 18th, of representatives of the American Public Health Association, the National Board of Health, and the various State Boards of Health, to consider the question of holding a National Medical and Sanitary Exhibition in 1883.

—Subscription lists have been opened throughout the State of Georgia for a fund of \$30,000 for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Senator Hill. Contributions are limited in amount to from one cent to ten dollars, the aim being to make the movement a thoroughly popular one. B. H. Hill, Jr., son of the Senator, is to edit a volume of his father's addresses, letters, etc.

—It is said that the largest individual sheep owner in Texas is a woman, known all over the State as the "Widow Callahan." Her sheep, more than 50,000 in number, wander over the ranges of Uvalde and Bandera counties, in the southwestern part of the State. Their grade is a cross between the hardy Mexican sheep and the Vermont merino. They are divided into flocks of 2,000 head each, with a "bossero" and two "pastoras" in charge of each flock.

—The accounts received at London of the recent wild weather in Switzerland are full of serious details. There have been heavy rain and snow storms. Visitors at Zermatt and other places have been weather-bound. The snow lay a foot deep in the Valais. Travellers bound for Italy by the Simplon had to turn back and go by Mont Cenis. Nearly every pass in the Engadine was blocked. A landslip fell upon the St. Gotthard Railway below Gurtellen, and the lakes and rivers were dangerously high.

—The Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* points out that the loss of the English at Tel-el-Kebir was much more serious than was at first supposed. Not 200 but 400 men were lost, making more than 3 per cent. on the 13,000 present. All this loss was compressed into an hour. Some data of comparison are afforded by the following figures (of course in round numbers): The Germans lost at Gravelotte, in a battle lasting seven hours, without counting the preliminary cannonade, about 16,000 out of 225,000, or roughly about 8 per cent. Spread over seven hours, this gives just over 1 per cent. per hour. Except Le Bourg, probably no battle of the Franco-German war, even Vionville itself, was proportionately so bloody as Tel-el-Kebir.

—Mr. W. M. Ramsay has been fortunate enough to obtain five Kappadokian cuneiform tablets, together with a scarab and a terra-cotta whorl closely resembling those found by Dr. Schliemann at Troy. He has also examined two curious stones discovered between Amasia and Amisos. They are covered with rude reliefs of an extraordinary description. One of them represents a king and attendants in the "Hittite" dress receiving some prisoners, whose costume Mr. Ramsay would call Phrygian. Above the scene is a cuneiform inscription of five lines, which are separated from one another like the lines of the Hittite texts. At the end comes the mark which denotes the end of a paragraph in the Hittite inscriptions. The forms of the characters are rude and remarkable, and the language they embody resembles that of the Kappadokian tablets. The inscription on the other stone consists of two short lines of perfectly unknown characters.

—The Government of India has just issued a selection of reports on publications issued and registered in British India during 1880, from which it appears that in the Bombay Presidency there were 889 publications in the Oriental languages, as compared with 91 in English. Amongst the former is to be noticed a Mahratti translation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." In Mr. Bolton's report on the literature of Bengal, the following is worth notice, as showing the character of the religious publications issued in that Presidency: "Religious and theological publications are of four classes, Hindu, Brahmin, Christian, and Mahometan. Christian religious tracts are chiefly written for missionary purposes, and are, in the main, not so much argumentative as dogmatic in their disapproval of Hinduism and assertion of Christianity. Mahometan religious publications simply reproduce the precepts and ordinances of Islam, and offer very few instances of independent religious thought. Of Hindu religious publications, the most notable characteristic is that by far the largest number among them relate to Baisnabism. The portion of Brahma religious literature which emanates from the Brahma Somaj of India, headed by Babu Kashaba Chandra Sen, is now displaying a development of a most interesting character. It has become deeper in tone, more catholic in spirit, more conciliatory in its attitude towards other religions, monotheistic or polytheistic, more cosmopolitan in sentiment, more synthetic in aim and purpose. These changes are clearly traceable to the *New Dispensation*, which has therefore become a literary power in the country." In Bombay, a curious book has been published, which is thus described: "'An Apology for Mahomet' is a small controversial tract in favor of Mahometanism as compared with Christianity, republished by Munshi Shaikh Hassan valad Shaikh Chand Junarkar. The author, John Davenport, is said to have been a devout Christian, and to have written the work, not from any leaning towards Islamism or its professors, but from his own conviction of the fact that the missionaries and the Christian writers of the life of Mahomet have, partly through bigotry and partly through mental blindness, used him very ill, have treated him very uncharitably, and have unpardonably deceived their own conscience in judging of him."

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, October 5.

THE stock market has had alternations of depression and partial recovery, the latter perhaps as conspicuous as the former, on account of a somewhat less stringent money market than prevailed a week or ten days ago. There is, however, no settled tone in financial affairs, nor is there likely to be, except as some controlling circumstances may arise. If all the conditions, and especially those of our exterior trade, favored the prospect of continued prosperity, there would be, no doubt, a rise in prices of stocks, but this is by no means the case, and for the present we shall probably have shifting fronts in the financial field. It is intimated that the farmers of the South and West are inclined to hold their grain, especially wheat, in the hope of higher prices, and that merchants in the large cities find money not so easy to collect from their interior customers. There have been frosts in the Northwest country that have put an end substantially to the maturing of the corn, and good deal of it will be "soft," unsuitable for cribbing. The total yield is therefore not so great as has been hoped for, though better than had been feared—the frosts holding off pretty well.

The following were the closing quotations (sales) of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia market, yesterday: Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 31½; Northern Pacific, (buyer 3 days) 49½; ditto, preferred, (buyer 3), 95½; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 66½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 63½; Northern Central Railroad, (buyer 3), 56½; Buffalo,

Pittsburg and Western, 21½; Huntingdon and Broad Top, 16; Lehigh Navigation, 43½. At the close the market was officially quoted "irregular."

Closing quotations of leading stocks in the New York markets were as follows yesterday:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 144½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 164; Canada Southern, 63½; Central Pacific, 91½; Colorado Coal, 41½; Columbus, C. and I. C., 8½; Delaware and Hudson, 113; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 136½; Denver and Rio Grande, 56½; Erie and Western, 36½; East Tennessee, 10; East Tennessee, preferred, 16½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 46; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 86½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 44½; Kansas and Texas, 36½; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 112½; Louisville and Nashville, 56½; Michigan Central, 97; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 109½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 124; Mobile and Ohio, 21; Manhattan Railway, 50½; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 91; Missouri Pacific, 107½; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 50; Memphis and Charleston, 55; New York Central, 132½; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 42½; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 57; New York, Ontario and Western, 27; New Jersey Central, 74½; Nashville and Chattanooga, 53; Ohio and Mississippi, 39; Ohio Central, 17; Pacific Mail, 43½; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, 32½; Rochester and Pittsburg, 23½; Richmond and Danville, 103; St. Paul and Omaha, 51½; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 108; Texas Pacific, 45½; Union Pacific, 106½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 36; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 65½; Western Union, 87½.

The banks of New York city, in their statement on Saturday last, show a small gain in reserve (\$184,400), but they were still deficient \$2,087,425 under the legal provisions. The following were the principal items in their statement, compared with the same of the previous week:

	September 23.	September 30.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$325,688,600	\$319,397,000	Dec. \$6,291,600
Specie, . . .	51,018,500	48,423,000	Dec. 2,595,500
Legal tenders, . . .	21,059,000	21,648,800	Inc. 589,800
Deposits, . . .	297,389,300	288,628,900	Dec. 8,760,400
Circulation, . . .	18,637,400	18,799,800	Inc. 162,400

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement on the 30th, showed a large decrease of reserve—\$1,046,692. Their principal items were as follows:

	September 23.	September 30.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$78,788,509	\$79,185,943	Inc. \$397,434
Reserve, . . .	19,113,978	18,067,286	Dec. 1,046,692
Nat. Bank Notes, . . .	615,294	698,358	Inc. 83,064
Due from Banks, . . .	5,257,004	5,397,328	Inc. 140,324
Due to Banks, . . .	15,063,886	15,389,079	Inc. 325,193
Deposits, . . .	55,770,444	55,140,377	Dec. 630,067
Circulation, . . .	9,706,161	9,670,153	Dec. 36,008
Clearings, . . .	54,677,283	60,054,683	Dec. 5,377,400

The exports of specie from New York last week amounted to \$246,844. All of this, however, was silver, except \$28,600 in gold, which went to Liverpool. A large part of the silver was in American bars.

The statement of the Treasury Department, for the month of September, shows a reduction in the public debt by the "less cash in the treasury" method of computing, of \$14,805,948.83. This makes a decrease in the first three months of the present fiscal year of 44½ millions (\$44,794,237.59) or at the rate of 179 millions a year. The payable bonds now outstanding amount to \$180,756,000. Beyond them there is nothing but the 4½ per cents., payable in 1891, and the 4 per cents., payable in 1901.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in New York market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	100½	100½
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . .	112½	112½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . .	112½	112½
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . .	118½	118½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . .	118½	118½
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . .	130	

The *Railway Age*, of Chicago, reports that during September 1209 miles of main railway track were constructed in the United States, making a total for the nine months of the present year of 8,075 miles. The estimated construction for the year is 10,500 miles, "an amount far greater than ever before built in one season." The largest amount of track constructed during last month, 154 miles, was in Iowa. The construction in Pennsylvania was 91 miles; Georgia, 94; California, 89; Colorado, 84; Texas, 84, and New York, 77.

New gold fields have been discovered in the Cariboo and Lilloet districts of British Columbia. In the latter district, "Indians have brought in \$4,000 worth of gold dust from the Bridge River, some pieces weighing out as much as \$10." In the Cariboo district, the diggings pay the miners \$10 per day.

The New York *Post* claims to have reason to believe that if the stock speculators again run up the rates for money so as to embarrass merchants, the Secretary of the Treasury will direct the purchase in the market of a round amount of bonds each week for the sinking fund—this in addition to the prepayment of called bonds.

Concerning the money market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: The rates for money in this city continue without substantial change, and are quoted at 5@7 per cent. on call and 6 per cent. for good commercial paper. In New York, commercial paper is quoted at 7@9 per cent., with little doing. Yesterday in New York call money opened and closed at 5 per cent.

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